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ABSTRACT

This booklet summarizes population characteristics of the United States for 1976. A preliminary section of highlights reviews trends in five areas: population growth, social characteristics, population distribution, employment and income, and ethnic groups. The birth rate has declined, and the rate of childlessness has risen. This probably is due to changing attitudes about early childbearing and the pursuit of educational and occupational opportunities outside the home. More young adults are postponing marriage, and more married couples are becoming divorced. Elementary school enrollments have dropped, but college enrollment of women 25 to 34 years of age has more than doubled. Growth in metropolitan areas is slower than in nonmetropolitan areas. The black population in the suburbs is increasing faster than the white population. Employment increases are most significant in the professional service industries. Although the median family income was $13,720 in 1975, 12% of the population was below the poverty level. Eleven percent of the population is black, and five percent is of Spanish origin. (Author/AV)

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Population Characteristics

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Series P-20, No. 307
Issued April 1977

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Population Profile of The United States: 1976

- Population growth
- Social characteristics
- Population distribution
- Employment and income
- Ethnic groups

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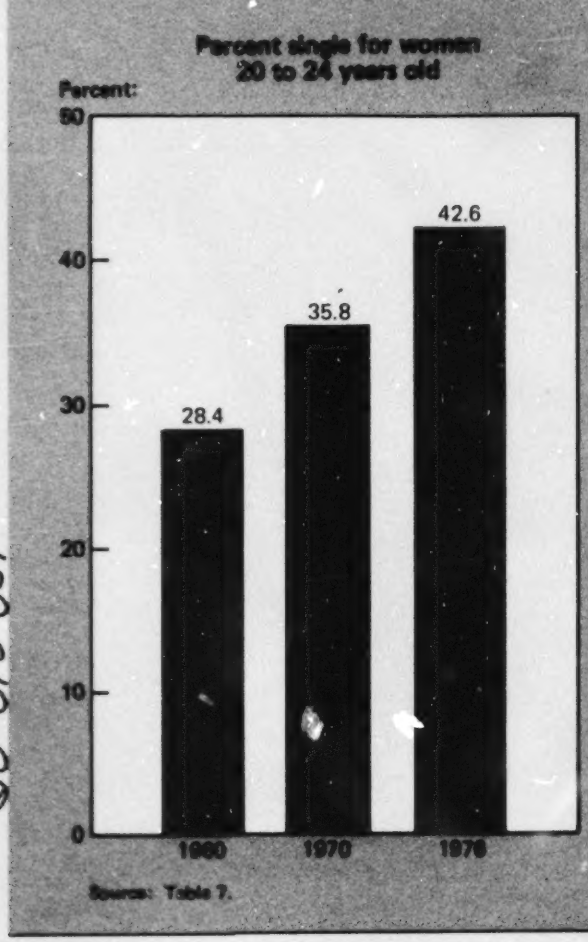

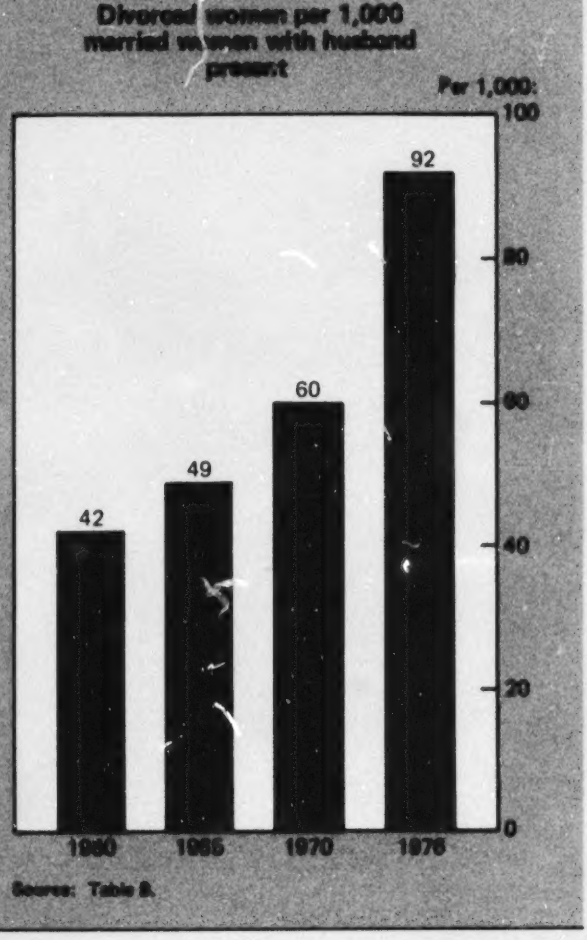

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Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 307
Issued April 1977

Population Profile of the United States: 1976

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

–	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B	Base less than 75,000.
...	Not applicable.
NA	Not available.
r	Revised.

POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1976

HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION GROWTH

The total population of the United States on January 1, 1977, was estimated to be 216.0 million, representing an increase of 1.6 million, or 0.7 percent, over the 214.4 million on January 1, 1976. This rate was lower than the 0.8 percent increase in 1975, when 130,000 Vietnamese refugees entered the United States, and the 1.1 percent increase in 1970, when the population on January 1 numbered 203.8 million.

In 1976 the birth rate was 14.7 per 1,000 population. A more refined rate, the total fertility rate, showed that an estimated 1,760 children would be born per 1,000 women if the 1976 level of fertility at each age were to continue. The replacement level, in the absence of immigration, is about 2.1 children per woman. In 1975 the total fertility rate was 1,799, and in 1970 it was 2,480.

As the birth rate has declined, the rate of childlessness has risen. In 1976, 42 percent of the ever-married women in their early twenties had borne no children as compared with 24 percent in 1960. The recent changes in birth rates and childlessness presumably reflect changing attitudes about early childbearing and the pursuit of educational and employment opportunities outside the home.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Declining fertility has caused a decrease of 5.5 million in the number of children under 14 years of age in the last 6 years (1970 to 1976). However, the population 65 years old and over has continued to grow by 3 million, or 14.8 percent—during the same period. The median age of the population rose from 27.9 years in 1970 to 29.0 in 1976.

More young adults are postponing marriage, and more married couples are becoming divorced. Half again as large a proportion of women in their early twenties were still single (never married) in 1976 as in 1960 (43 percent versus 28 percent). In the meantime, the ratio of divorced women to married women living with their husband has doubled (42 per 1,000 in 1960 versus 92 per 1,000 in 1976). (See the cover chart.)

The divorce rate per 1,000 population has doubled in the last decade, from 2.5 in 1966 to 5.0 in 1976, according to provisional data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. The number of marriages has fallen to 2,133,000 in 1976, whereas the number of divorces has risen to 1,077,000. The marriage rate per 1,000 population reached a peak of 11.0 in 1972 and declined to 9.9 in 1976.

The Census Bureau estimates that, if recent trends continue, one in every three married persons between 25 and 35 years of age may end their first marriage in divorce, and that a higher proportion (about four in every ten) of those in their second marriage may end it in redivorce.

Increasing postponement of marriage and dissolution of marriage have been accompanied by a doubling since 1970 of the number of unmarried persons of opposite sex who were sharing the same living quarters and by an increase of one-third in the number of families maintained by a woman with no husband present.

Declining birth rates have caused a 12-percent drop in elementary school enrollment in the last 6 years. High school enrollment, however, increased by 7 percent and college enrollment by a dramatic 34 percent. As more young women have postponed marriage and childbearing, and as more have become separated or divorced, the college enrollment of women 25 to 34 years of age has more than doubled (up from 409,000 in 1970 to 971,000 in 1976). The number of college graduates in the United States rose by one-half in the short span of 6 years, from 13 million in 1970 to 19.5 million in 1976.

In the November 1976 election, 59 percent of the voting age population were reported as having voted. In 1964, when the Census Bureau first collected current survey data on voting, 69 percent were reported as having voted. The decline in the North and West—61 percent voting in 1976 versus 75 percent in 1964—was considerably greater than that in the South—55 percent voting in 1976 versus 57 percent in 1964.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Metropolitan areas are continuing to grow less rapidly than nonmetropolitan areas. Between 1970 and 1976, the population in metropolitan areas increased by 4 percent while that in nonmetropolitan areas increased by 8 percent. None of the metropolitan areas of 3 million population or more has grown by as much as 4 percent, but several smaller metropolitan areas, particularly in the South, have grown faster than the nonmetropolitan territory adjacent to them. The Black population in the suburbs has been increasing faster than the White population in those areas—with average annual rates of increase since 1970 amounting to 5.2 percent for Blacks and 1.4 percent for Whites.

Central cities of metropolitan areas lost 4.6 million persons and gained only 2.7 million through internal migration during the 1 year between March 1975 and March 1976. Suburban parts of metropolitan areas gained 4.8 million persons during that year and lost 3.2 million. Half again as many persons leaving nonmetropolitan areas went to metropolitan suburbs than to central cities (1.3 million versus 0.8 million).

The largest numerical increases in population between 1970 and 1976 have occurred in Florida (1.6 million increase), California (1.5 million), and Texas (1.3 million). The largest rates of increase in this period have occurred in Arizona (28 percent), Alaska (26 percent), Nevada (25 percent), and Florida (24 percent).

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Close to 95 million persons were in the civilian labor force in 1976, representing an increase of 12 million since 1970 and 25 million since 1960. Almost half of the women 16 and over (47 percent) were in the labor force in 1976, as compared with 43 percent in 1970 and 38 percent in 1960. Meanwhile, the proportion of men in the labor force declined to 78 percent in 1976 from 80 percent in 1970 and 83 percent in 1960. The unemployment rate in 1976 (7.7 percent) was somewhat lower than that for 1975 (8.5 percent), but it was much higher than it had been in 1970 (4.9 percent).

Since 1974 one of the largest increases in the number of workers has occurred among those employed in professional service industries. More workers were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate in 1976 than in 1974, but fewer were employed in manufacturing. Unemployment rates in 1976 were especially high in the construction industry and in entertainment and recreation services (about 12.5 percent for each). Interestingly, however, the entertainment and recreation services had the highest rate of increase in employment (8.7 percent) between 1975 and 1976.

Employment in most white-collar and service occupations has grown steadily since 1974, but employment in blue-collar occupations did not recover fully from losses experienced between 1974 and 1975. Women registered larger percentage increases in the number of white-collar workers and operatives than did men.

The median family income was $13,720 in 1975; this was about $360, or 3 percent, below the corresponding level in 1974 after adjusting for price changes. White families had a median income of $14,270 in 1975, as compared with $8,780 for Black families and $9,550 for Spanish origin families. In 1975 the median income of families maintained by a female with no husband present ($6,840) was 46 percent of the median income of husband-wife families ($14,870). When the Census Bureau's data on income for 1976 become available, the average family's income, after adjusting for inflation, is expected to show little change from that for 1975.

Men who were income recipients in 1975 had a median income of $8,850; for women the corresponding median was $3,390. For those who worked year round full time, the median income for men was $13,140 and that for women was $7,720.

About 26 million persons, or 12 percent of the U.S. population, were below the poverty level in 1975 ($5,500 for a nonfarm family of four). This number was about 11 percent above that for 1974 but 34 percent below the number in 1959. White persons below the poverty level increased between 1974 and 1975 by 13 percent, whereas Black persons below the poverty level increased by 5 percent. Because of sampling variability, it is not possible to conclude that the increase of Spanish origin families below the poverty level (16 percent) was really greater than that of Whites or Blacks. The number of poor families maintained by men increased by 16 percent during the year, while the number maintained by women increased by 5 percent.

ETHNIC GROUPS

The 24.2 million persons in the Black population constituted 11 percent of the total U.S. population, and the 11.1 million persons of Spanish origin constituted 5 percent. Largely because of the relatively high birth rates of these two ethnic groups, 39 percent of the Black population and 44 percent of the persons of Spanish origin were under 18 years of age, as compared with 30 percent for the White population. (Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.)

Among those 20 to 24 years old in 1976, about 73 percent of the Blacks and 59 percent of the persons of Spanish origin were high school graduates; for the entire U.S. population in this age range, 84 percent were high school graduates. The unemployment rate was quite high in 1976 for Blacks (14 percent) and for persons of Spanish origin (11 percent) as compared with that for Whites (7 percent). Families maintained by a woman with no husband present were found in a much larger proportion of Black families (36 percent) and of Spanish origin families (21 percent) than of White families (11 percent).

Persons of Spanish origin in 1976 included 6.6 million persons of Mexican origin, 1.8 million of Puerto Rican origin, 0.7 million of Cuban origin, 0.8 million of Central or South American origin, and 1.3 million of other Spanish origin.

POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth down slightly below last year. The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas was estimated to be 215,998,000 as of January 1, 1977. During 1976, the population grew by 1,563,000, or 0.73 percent, which was lower than the growth rate for 1975, when 130,000 Vietnamese refugees were admitted to the United States. The amount of population growth had increased to 2,227,000 in 1970 but had fallen to a low level of 1,496,000 in 1973 (table 1).

The civilian population continued to grow more rapidly than the resident population (which includes Armed Forces stationed in the United States). The resident population, in turn, has grown more rapidly than the total population including Armed Forces overseas. These differential growth rates are due to a decline in the number of persons in the Armed Forces and in the number stationed overseas.

Birth and death rates remain at last year's low levels. The birth and death rates remained at their lowest levels in American history in 1976. The birth rate was 14.7 per 1,000 population (table 2), and the death rate stayed constant at 8.9. The rate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 population) has been constant over the past 3 years at 5.8.

Immigration declines in 1976. After the influx of Vietnamese in 1975, net civilian immigration declined substantially in 1976. Estimates of this measure were 316,000 in 1974, 450,000 in 1975, and 314,000 in 1976. Thus, the rate of net civilian immigration was 1.5 per 1,000 population in 1974, 2.1 in 1975, and 1.5 in 1976.

Total fertility rate down to 1.8 children per woman. The 1976 total fertility rate of 1,760 children per 1,000 women marks the fifth consecutive year in which this measure of annual fertility has reached a new low for the United States (table 3). The total fertility rate for a given year shows how many births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing years if, during their entire reproductive period, they were to experience the age-specific birth rates for the given year. Thus, the average number of children implied by the 1976 rate is about 1.8 per woman. The total fertility rate declined 23 percent during the 5-year period from 1971 to 1976; this decline amounted to almost half a child per woman. The corresponding rates of decline for the two 5-year periods 1961 to 1966 and 1966 to 1971 were 25 and 17 percent.

Although the current total fertility rate is well below the rate of 2,115 required for natural replacement of the population, the present age structure of the population is such that even if the present below-replacement birth rates were to continue indefinitely, it would be many years before the United States attained a natural "zero population growth" in which the annual numbers of deaths and births are equal.

Childlessness has increased among young married women. Table 4 includes the childbearing experience of several different generations of women—some who were at the height of childbearing during the period of the Great Depression, others during the postwar "baby boom," and still others during the current fertility decline which began over a decade and a half ago. Women 40 to 49 years old in 1960 had gone through their prime childbearing period in the years before and during World War II. These women had relatively low rates of children ever born and relatively high rates of childlessness in comparison with women of the same age in 1970 and 1976. These latter groups of women experienced most of their prime childbearing years during the post-World War II baby boom which lasted until the early 1960's. Significant changes in the proportion childless also occurred between 1960 and 1976 among ever-married women in their twenties. This proportion increased from 24 to 42 percent for those 20 to 24 years old and from 13 to 22 percent for those 25 to 29. The increase in childlessness among ever-married women in their twenties presumably reflects, in part, the changing attitudes of young wives toward early childbearing and the pursuit of their own career goals.

Also presented in table 4 are the fertility rates for single (never-married) women. The rate of children ever born to Black single women 18 to 44 years old as of 1976 was more than 10 times the rate for corresponding White single women. Moreover, according to data not shown in this report, 5 percent of the White single women aged 18 to 44 years old in 1976 had ever borne any children, as compared with 44 percent for single Black women in the same age group.

Lifetime birth expectations of women 18 to 29 years old fall short of replacement fertility. Results of the 1976 survey of birth expectations are summarized in table 5. Among **currently married women** of all races, wives 18 to 24 years old expect to have an average of 2.1 children per woman. This finding contrasts sharply with that for wives 35 to 39 years old who expect about 3.0 lifetime births per woman. The birth expectations of these two groups are of a very different quality because the lifetime expectations of the older group refer almost entirely to children already born, whereas the expectations of the younger group refer for the most part to children not yet born.

The lifetime birth expectations of **all women**, regardless of marital status, indicate that women of all races in their late teens and twenties, the principal years of childbearing, expect an average number of lifetime births that is only slightly less than the average currently needed for natural replacement. The average expected by women 18 to 29 years old is about three-tenths of a child above the 1976 total fertility rate of 1,760. Clearly, if the expectations of these younger women are to be achieved in the future, the present low total fertility rates are not likely to persist for long.

Table 1. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANNUAL INCREASE BY TYPE OF POPULATION: JANUARY 1, 1970, TO JANUARY 1, 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total population including Armed Forces overseas	Resident population	Civilian population
POPULATION (January 1)			
1977	215,998	215,523	213,865
1976	214,435	213,953	212,296
1975	212,748	212,245	210,555
1974	211,207	210,692	208,951
1973	209,711	209,136	207,306
1972	208,088	207,396	205,496
1971	206,076	205,156	203,109
1970	203,849	202,717	200,466
POPULATION INCREASE			
1976	1,563	1,570	1,569
1975	1,687	1,708	1,741
1974	1,541	1,553	1,604
1973	1,496	1,556	1,645
1972	1,623	1,741	1,810
1971	2,012	2,240	2,386
1970	2,227	2,440	2,644
PERCENT INCREASE			
1976	0.73	0.73	0.74
1975	0.79	0.80	0.83
1974	0.73	0.74	0.77
1973	0.71	0.74	0.79
1972	0.78	0.84	0.88
1971	0.98	1.09	1.17
1970	1.09	1.20	1.32

Source: Data consistent with Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 647.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF THE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE UNITED STATES: JANUARY 1, 1970, TO JANUARY 1, 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Calendar year	Population at beginning of period	Components of change during year				
		Total increase[1]	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net civilian immigration[1]
NUMBERS						
1977	215,118	...	...	...	...	...
1976	214,435	1,563	1,249	3,163	1,914	314
1975	212,748	1,687	1,238	3,149	1,911	[2]450
1974	211,207	1,541	1,225	3,160	1,935	316
1973	209,711	1,496	1,163	3,137	1,974	331
1972	208,088	1,623	1,293	3,258	1,965	325
1971	206,076	2,012	1,626	3,556	1,930	387
1970	203,849	2,227	1,812	3,739	1,927	438
RATE PER 1,000 MIDYEAR POPULATION						
1976	...	7.3	5.8	14.7	8.9	1.5
1975	...	7.9	5.8	14.7	8.9	2.1
1974	...	7.3	5.8	14.9	9.1	1.5
1973	...	7.1	5.5	14.9	9.4	1.6
1972	...	7.8	6.2	15.6	9.4	1.6
1971	...	9.7	7.9	17.2	9.3	1.9
1970	...	10.9	8.8	18.2	9.4	2.1

[1] Includes estimates of overseas admissions into and discharges from the Armed Forces and for 1970, includes error of closure between censuses.

[2] Includes about 130,000 Vietnamese refugees who entered the United States during 1975.

Source: Data consistent with U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 632 and 647. Estimates of births and deaths (with an allowance for deaths to Armed Forces overseas) are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of net civilian immigration are based partly on data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 3. TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: 1920 TO 1976

Year	Rate	Period	Rate	Period	Rate
1976	[1]1,760	1970	2,480	1945-49	2,985
1975	1,799	1970-74	2,106	1940-44	2,523
1974	1,857	1965-69	2,636	1935-39	2,235
1973	1,896	1960-64	3,459	1930-34	2,376
1972	2,022	1955-59	3,690	1925-29	2,840
1971	2,275	1950-54	3,337	1920-24	3,248

[1] Provisional estimate.

Source: Rate for 1976 estimated by the Bureau of the Census; for 1940 to 1975, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States and Monthly Vital Statistics Report (various issues); for 1920-24 to 1935-39, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 36.

Table 4. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS, AND PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED: 1960 TO 1976

(Data are for resident population in 1960 and 1970 and for civilian noninstitutional population in 1976. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Subject	All races			White			Black		
	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN									
All Women (Rates exclude births to single women)									
15 to 44 years	1,389	1,616	1,746	1,377	1,584	1,712	1,492	1,851	2,016
18 to 44 years	1,595	[2]1,869	1,969	1,576	1,828	1,929	1,753	2,184	[3]2,268
15 to 19 years	59	75	127	58	69	117	67	118	208
18 and 19 years	126	[2]152	265	122	139	245	146	242	[3]406
20 to 24 years	508	678	1,030	492	648	993	618	918	1,320
25 to 29 years	1,304	1,738	2,007	1,297	1,709	1,960	1,415	1,996	2,383
30 to 34 years	2,121	2,596	2,452	2,106	2,551	2,398	2,321	2,956	2,882
35 to 39 years	2,766	2,980	2,518	2,710	2,920	2,471	3,229	3,450	2,905
40 to 44 years	3,062	2,927	2,407	3,003	2,852	2,362	3,518	3,520	2,758
45 to 49 years	3,069	2,688	2,247	3,009	2,633	2,200	3,493	3,162	2,603
All Women (Rates include births to single women)									
18 to 44 years	1,645	1,918	(NA)	1,593	1,848	(NA)	2,051	2,415	(NA)
18 and 19 years	181	206	(NA)	143	163	(NA)	401	477	(NA)
20 to 24 years	582	736	(NA)	519	674	(NA)	1,005	1,205	(NA)
25 to 29 years	1,359	1,790	(NA)	1,311	1,732	(NA)	1,769	2,274	(NA)
30 to 34 years	2,158	2,640	(NA)	2,116	2,569	(NA)	2,572	3,196	(NA)
35 to 39 years	2,807	3,015	(NA)	2,722	2,934	(NA)	3,492	3,639	(NA)
40 to 44 years	3,091	2,952	(NA)	3,013	2,864	(NA)	3,694	3,649	(NA)
45 to 49 years	3,085	2,707	(NA)	3,014	2,643	(NA)	3,596	3,256	(NA)
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
15 to 44 years	2,082	2,357	2,314	2,017	2,281	2,253	2,676	2,974	2,808
18 to 44 years	2,094	[2]2,372	2,331	2,029	2,297	2,270	2,690	3,001	[3]2,816
15 to 19 years	548	633	792	500	574	729	1,021	1,029	1,258
18 and 19 years	588	[2]648	824	535	588	757	(B)	1,088	[3]1,320
20 to 24 years	897	1,064	1,441	835	998	1,370	1,444	1,627	2,030
25 to 29 years	1,539	1,978	2,241	1,498	1,918	2,171	1,946	2,536	2,835
30 to 34 years	2,291	2,804	2,627	2,248	2,733	2,559	2,753	3,390	3,190
35 to 39 years	2,931	3,167	2,686	2,853	3,086	2,629	3,600	3,822	3,139
40 to 44 years	3,190	3,096	2,564	3,110	3,077	2,516	3,858	3,817	2,949
45 to 49 years	3,206	2,840	2,402	3,135	2,777	2,354	3,740	3,393	2,761
SINGLE WOMEN									
18 to 44 years	212	211	(NA)	73	98	(NA)	856	850	(NA)
18 and 19 years	69	67	(NA)	27	32	(NA)	296	302	(NA)
20 to 24 years	171	159	(NA)	64	77	(NA)	675	658	(NA)
25 to 29 years	358	428	(NA)	109	208	(NA)	1,296	1,306	(NA)
30 to 34 years	504	595	(NA)	151	263	(NA)	1,600	1,871	(NA)
35 to 39 years	725	593	(NA)	255	271	(NA)	(B)	1,939	(NA)
40 to 44 years	724	460	(NA)	284	236	(NA)	(B)	1,659	(NA)
45 to 49 years	361	352	(NA)	138	203	(NA)	(B)	1,379	(NA)
PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
15 to 44 years old	18.8	16.4	15.0	19.7	16.8	14.6	11.6	13.7	18.7
15 to 19 years	55.1	50.7	43.6	57.8	53.7	46.4	26.6	31.0	25.3
20 to 24 years	41.7	35.9	24.2	44.2	37.7	25.0	19.8	20.8	17.0
25 to 29 years	21.7	15.8	12.6	22.4	16.1	12.3	15.2	12.3	14.2
30 to 34 years	10.5	8.3	10.4	10.8	8.1	9.6	6.5	9.1	15.8
35 to 39 years	6.6	7.4	11.1	6.4	7.0	10.2	7.1	9.8	20.0
40 to 44 years	7.5	8.6	14.1	7.2	8.1	13.0	8.0	13.0	24.7
45 to 49 years	7.8	10.8	18.1	7.4	10.1	17.1	11.4	17.5	27.9

[1]Since single women are counted as childless, these rates are comparable to those shown for women of all marital statuses combined in previously published Census Bureau reports on fertility.

[2]Rate is for White and Black women combined.

[3]Rate is for Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; for 1976, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 300, and unpublished Current Population Survey data; for 1970, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born; for 1960, U.S. Census of Population: Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born.

Table 5. BIRTHS TO DATE AND LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED PER 1,000 WOMEN BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS: JUNE 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Race and age	All women		Currently married (except separated)		Widowed, divorced, and separated		Single	
	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected
ALL RACES								
18 to 24 years....	528	2,031	818	2,141	1,136	1,942	161	1,931
25 to 29 years....	1,442	2,099	1,569	2,202	1,725	2,161	424	1,424
30 to 34 years....	2,266	2,445	2,362	2,535	2,458	2,575	535	939
35 to 39 years....	(NA)	(NA)	2,956	2,994	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
WHITE								
18 to 24 years....	468	2,038	776	2,127	998	1,878	60	1,960
25 to 29 years....	1,392	2,062	1,540	2,175	1,606	2,053	138	1,262
30 to 34 years....	2,218	2,391	2,347	2,514	2,166	2,265	203	632
35 to 39 years....	(NA)	(NA)	2,910	2,949	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
BLACK								
18 to 24 years....	946	1,974	1,309	2,304	1,760	2,230	667	1,787
25 to 29 years....	1,914	2,422	1,969	2,508	2,187	2,567	1,516	2,081
30 to 34 years....	2,770	2,994	2,697	2,923	3,249	3,419	1,654	2,013
35 to 39 years....	(NA)	(NA)	3,555	3,579	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 300, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Over 10 percent of the population of the United States is 65 years or older. The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas grew by 10.8 million, or 5.3 percent, between April 1, 1970, and July 1, 1976 (table 6). The rate of change varied sharply for different age groups, reflecting the past trend in the level of fertility. Because of the decline in the annual number of births since 1960, the numbers of children under 5 and 5 to 13 years have declined 1.8 million and 3.7 million, respectively, since April 1, 1970. The children of the baby boom years are now young adults, and the impact of the sharp increase in births in the 1940's and 1950's shows up in the substantial growth of the population 18 to 34 years of age. The number of people 25 to 34 years of age, for example, grew by over 27 percent. The population 65 years and over grew by 3 million and now represents 10.7 percent of the total population. The median age has increased, also, from 27.9 years in 1970 to 29.0 in 1976.

The decrease in the young population (under 18 years) coupled with the increase in the older population (18 years old and over) has resulted in a continuing decline in the dependency ratio (the population under 18 and 65 and over per 100 population 18 to 64). Although the total dependency ratio and the child dependency ratio have declined, the aged dependency ratio has increased.

The male population of the United States grew 4.9 percent in the last 6 years compared to 5.6 percent for the female population. This difference between the growth rates is attributable primarily to the continuing tendency for female survival rates to rise faster than those for males.

More women postpone marriage. The proportion of women in the United States who had never married increased substantially during the decade of the 1960's and has contined to increase in the period 1970 to 1976 (table 7). Most notable has been the increase in the percent single at those ages when most women have traditionally married for the first time. The proportion single among women 20 to 24 years old (the range of years in which the median age at first marriage for women falls) increased by one-half between 1960 and 1976, from 28 percent to 43 percent. The fact that the percent single for the age group 25 to 29 has also increased during the period 1970 to 1976, after showing little change during the 1960-to-1970 decade, suggests that a general pattern of delaying marriage has gained acceptance among young women. Additionally, the figures may reflect the development of a trend toward a larger proportion remaining single throughout their entire lives.

Increased incidence of divorce. The National Center for Health Statistics has estimated that the divorce rate doubled in the last decade, from 2.5 per 1,000 population in 1966 to 5.0 in 1976. In March 1976 there were 2.8 million men and 4.4 million women who were reported as currently divorced and not remarried. Table 8 shows that there were 75 divorced persons for every 1,000 persons who were partners in an intact marriage in 1976, twice as high as the corresponding ratio (35) for 1960. Moreover, this ratio has risen more in the last 6 years than during the entire 1960-to-1970 decade. Women had higher ratios than men, and Blacks had higher ratios than Whites. In 1976 there were 58 divorced men for every 1,000 married men who were living with their wife, whereas there were 92 divorced women per 1,000 married women with husband present. The divorce ratio in 1976 for White persons was 69 divorced per 1,000 married and living with their spouse as compared to 150 per 1,000 for Black persons. In 1976 the ratio of divorced persons to persons with intact marriages was higher for those under 45 years old (82 per 1,000) than for those 45 years old and over (68 per 1,000).

One-third of recent first marriages may end in divorce. The divorce experience of young adults has already far exceeded that of older adults when they were of a comparable age (table 9). Close to 19 percent of several birth cohorts under 50 years old (born since 1925) had ended their first marriage in divorce by June 1975, as compared with only 13 percent for the oldest group (persons in their early seventies in 1975). Moreover, the young adults will considerably increase their proportion of first marriages that end in divorce by the time thay reach their seventies. It is estimated that about one-third of the married persons between 25 and 35 years old in 1975 may eventually end their first marriage in divorce, including those who have already done so.

A higher proportion of recent second marriages may end in redivorce. Although no more than about 10 percent of the second marriages for men in any

given cohort shown in table 3 and 15 percent of the second marriages among women in any given cohort (for persons in their thirties to sixties) had already ended in redivorce by June 1975, surely a much larger proportion of those in the younger part of this age range will eventually become redivorced. About four-tenths of the persons in their late twenties and early thirties who had entered their second marriage, after their first marriage had ended in divorce, may expect eventually to have their second marriage also end in divorce, including those who have already done so.

Nonfamily households increased by 41 percent since 1970. The estimated number of households in March 1976 was 72.9 million, an increase of 9.5 million since 1970 (table 10). Seventy-seven percent of all households in 1976 were maintained by groups of related family members (primary families) and 23 percent by persons who either lived alone or with nonrelatives only (primary individuals). In 1970, 81 percent of the household contained primary families and 19 percent contained primary individuals. Between 1970 and 1976, the total number of households grew by 15 percent. During that time, primary individual households increased by 41 percent, while primary family households increased by only 9 percent. However, within the primary family category, households with a female head (no husband present) increased by one-third between 1970 and 1976. Although there were more primary individuals 65 years old and over in 1970 and 1976 than there were at ages 35 to 64 or under 35, the latter age group has increased at a much faster rate than the two older groups. In 1970, 16 percent of all primary individuals were under 35 years old; by 1976 this proportion had increased to 27 percent.

Average size of household continues to decline. The average number of persons per household in 1976 was 2.89 persons as compared with 3.14 in 1970 (table 10). This decrease is essentially caused by two major factors, the increase of primary individuals as a proportion of all households, and the falling birth rate. Primary individual households are usually quite small with about 9 of every 10 in 1976 consisting of a person living entirely alone. The impact of the decrease in the birth rate is reflected in the drop in the average number of persons under 18 years old per household (from 1.09 to 0.89 persons) and per family (from 1.34 to 1.15 persons) between 1970 and 1976.

Increase in unrelated adults sharing two-person households. Since 1970, the number of primary individuals who shared their living quarters with a person of the opposite sex approximately doubled (table II). In 1976, 1.3 million persons lived in the 660,000 two-person households in which a man or a woman shared the living quarters with an unrelated adult of the opposite sex. Seven of every 10 of these households were maintained by a man, representing about one-half of all two-person households maintained by a man with no relatives present. Thirty-five percent of all female primary individuals in two-person households lived with an adult of the opposite sex in 1976. Seventy-two percent of the men and 48 percent of the women who maintained a two-person household with an unrelated adult of the opposite sex were under 45. About 48 percent of the men and 43 percent of the women who shared their living quarters with one other unrelated adult of the opposite sex were reported as having never been married. Although the increase in this type of household is notable and relevant to the study of household and family formation, caution should be exercised in interpreting the magnitude of the statistics. Unrelated adults of the opposite sex sharing living quarters as a household represent only about 4 percent of all primary individuals and only about 1 percent of all household heads. Also, data users who make inferences about the nature of relationships between unrelated adults of the opposite sex who share the same living quarters are cautioned that the data shown here on this subject are aggregates which are distributed over a spectrum of categories including partners, resident employees, and roomers.

Female family heads increased by one-third since 1970. Families headed by women with no husband present represent a growing proportion of all families in this country. There were about one-third again as many female family heads in 1976 as in 1970 (table 12). One-half of the 7.5 million women heading families in 1976 were reported as either divorced or separated at the time of the survey as compared with 39 percent in 1970. White female family heads increased by 29 percent and Black female family heads by 45 percent between 1970 and 1976. In 1976 these two groups represented 11 and 36 percent of all White and Black families, respectively. Among White female family heads, the largest proportional increases between 1970 and 1976 were for divorced and separated women, whereas the largest increases recorded among Black female heads were for divorced and single women.

School enrollment declines at some levels. In the fall of 1976, 60.5 million students 3 to 34 years old were enrolled in school. An additional 1.2 million

persons 35 years old and over were attending college (tables 13 and 14). Nursery school enrollment, which had increased by 60 percent between 1970 and 1975, dropped by 13 percent between 1975 and 1976. This was the result of a 437,000 decrease in the number of 3- and 4-year olds combined with a constant enrollment rate of about 31 percent in the two years for this age group. Kindergarten enrollment, which had risen 6 percent between 1970 and 1975, continued a modest climb in 1976. Because of the declining birth rates over the last two decades, elementary school enrollment has dropped by 12 percent during the past 6 years. The number of persons in high school rose by 7 percent and college attendance increased by 34 percent over the 6-year period.

The largest rates of increase in college enrollment have occurred among persons who are above the traditional age for college attendance. The number of persons enrolled in college rose between 1970 and 1976 by 80 percent for persons 25 to 29 years old and by 96 percent for those 30 to 34 years old (table 13). This compares with a rise of about 32 percent for those in their early twenties and 13 percent for persons 18 and 19 years old. The number of college students 35 years old and over rose by 406,000, or 52 percent, between 1972 (when enrollment data for this age group were first collected) and 1976. Thus, in 1976 one-fourth of all college students were 25 years old and over, with a majority of these students attending college part time.

Between 1970 and 1976 the number of women enrolled in college increased by nearly twice as much as did the enrollment of men. In 1970, women constituted 41 percent of all college students as compared to 47 percent in 1976 (tables 13 and 15). During this same period, Black college enrollment approximately doubled, while White enrollment increased by 28 percent. Black college enrollment accounted for 11 percent of all college enrollment in 1976 as compared with 7 percent in 1970.

Over 19 million college graduates in the U.S. In 1976, a total of 19.5 million persons in the United States had completed 4 or more years of college. This number includes 2.0 million under 25 years old and 17.5 million 25 years old and over (table 16). In the 6 years since 1970 the number of college graduates has increased by 6.1 million.

In 1976, a majority (64 percent) of the adult population 25 years old and over had completed at least 4 years of high school (table 16), the proportion being higher for younger and lower for older persons. Among those 65 years old and over, less than half of the persons were high school graduates.

Voting eligibles increase, voting rate declines. The American electorate continues to increase in numbers while the proportion who vote continues to fall. In 1976, 146.5 million persons in the civilian noninstitutional population qualified as being eligible, on the basis of age, to vote (table 17). The Census Bureau's Current Population Survey showed that only 86.7 million, or 59 percent, were reported as voting. This survey, like other household surveys, tends to yield a somewhat higher proportion of persons as voters than the official count of voters shows.

Persons who vote are more likely to be employed, at least high school graduates, members of families, and living with a wife or husband than are persons who do not vote, according to survey results not shown in the accompanying tables. Whites are more likely to vote than Blacks (table 18). Young people under 25 years old, especially those under 21 years, are less likely to vote. In 1976, the proportion of men who voted (60 percent) was about the same as that for women (59 percent); but, because there are more women than men of voting age, women voters outnumbered men voters.

Reported voting rates were about 10 percentage points lower in 1976 than in 1964. Since 1964, when data on voting and registration were first collected in the Current Population Survey, the decline in the voting rate has been greater in the North and West regions than in the South. The rate in the South still lags behind that of other regions, but because the decline in the South has been slower, the difference in 1976 was only about 6 percentage points. In 1964, the voting rate in the South was about 57 percent, compared with 75 percent in the North and West; whereas in 1976, it was 55 percent in the South and 61 percent in the North and West.

Black voting rates in the South are now closer to those of Blacks in the North and West than they were at any time since 1964. This development has resulted primarily from the relatively large drop in the voting rate of Blacks living outside the South.

Table 6. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1, 1970 AND JULY 1, 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Age and sex	Population		Percent distribution		Population change, 1970 to 1976	
	July 1, 1976	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1976	April 1, 1970	Number	Percent
AGE						
All ages	215,118	204,335	100.0	100.0	10,783	5.3
Under 5 years	15,339	17,163	7.1	8.4	-1,824	-10.6
5 to 13 years	32,955	36,675	15.3	17.9	-3,720	-10.1
14 to 17 years	16,897	15,854	7.9	7.8	1,043	6.6
18 to 24 years	28,166	24,455	13.1	12.0	3,711	15.2
25 to 34 years	32,044	25,146	14.9	12.3	6,898	27.4
35 to 44 years	23,076	23,214	10.7	11.4	-138	-0.6
45 to 54 years	23,642	23,254	11.0	11.4	389	1.7
55 to 64 years	20,064	18,603	9.3	9.1	1,462	7.9
65 years and over	22,934	19,972	10.7	9.8	2,962	14.8
Median age (years)	29.0	27.9	...	...	...	...
Under 18 years	65,191	69,692	30.3	34.1	-4,500	-6.5
18 to 64 years	126,992	114,671	59.0	56.1	12,322	10.7
65 years and over	22,934	19,972	10.7	9.8	2,962	14.8
Dependency ratio[1]	69.4	78.2	...	...	...	...
Child dependency ratio[2]	51.3	60.8	...	...	...	...
Aged dependency ratio[3]	18.1	17.4	...	...	...	...
SEX						
Male	104,919	100,020	48.8	48.9	4,899	4.9
Female	110,199	104,315	51.2	51.1	5,884	5.6

[1]Population under 18 and 65 and over per 100 population 18 to 64.
[2]Population under 18 per 100 population 18 to 64.
[3]Population 65 and over per 100 population 18 to 64.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 614 and 643.

Table 7. PERCENT SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) FOR WOMEN BY AGE: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks.
For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Age	1976	1970	1960	Change, 1970 to 1976	Change, 1960 to 1970	Change, 1960 to 1976
Total, 14 years and over.....	23.0	22.1	19.0	0.9	3.1	4.0
Under 35 years.....	45.3	44.4	37.6	0.9	6.8	7.7
35 years and over.....	5.0	6.1	7.2	-1.1	-1.1	-2.2
14 to 17 years.....	97.0	97.3	94.6	-0.3	2.7	2.4
18 years.....	84.0	82.0	75.6	2.0	6.4	8.4
19 years.....	72.1	68.8	59.7	3.3	9.1	12.4
20 to 24 years.....	42.6	35.8	28.4	6.8	7.4	14.2
20 years.....	60.9	56.9	46.0	4.0	10.9	14.9
21 years.....	51.2	43.9	34.6	7.3	9.3	16.6
22 years.....	41.4	33.5	25.6	7.9	7.9	15.8
23 years.....	31.2	22.4	19.4	8.8	3.0	11.8
24 years.....	26.4	17.9	15.7	8.5	2.2	10.7
25 to 29 years.....	14.8	10.5	10.5	4.3	-	4.3
25 years.....	22.7	14.0	13.1	8.7	0.9	9.6
26 years.....	17.4	12.2	11.4	5.2	0.8	6.0
27 years.....	13.4	9.1	10.2	4.3	-1.1	3.2
28 years.....	10.9	8.9	9.2	2.0	-0.3	1.7
29 years.....	10.1	8.0	8.7	2.1	-0.7	1.4
30 to 34 years.....	7.0	6.2	6.9	0.8	-0.7	0.1
35 to 39 years.....	5.2	5.4	6.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9
40 to 44 years.....	4.2	4.9	6.1	-0.7	-1.2	-1.9
45 to 54 years.....	4.4	4.9	7.0	-0.5	-2.1	-2.6
55 to 64 years.....	4.9	6.8	8.0	-1.9	-1.2	-3.1
65 years and over.....	5.9	7.7	8.5	-1.8	-0.8	-2.6

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306.

Table 8. NUMBER OF DIVORCED PERSONS PER 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS WITH SPOUSE PRESENT BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: MARCH 1976, 1970, 1965, AND 1960

(Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Sex and year	Total	Race		Age	
		White	Black	Under 45 years	45 years and over
BOTH SEXES					
1976	75	69	150	82	68
1970	47	44	83	44	51
1965	41	39	[1]70	36	48
1960	35	33	62	30	42
MALE					
1976	58	54	112	63	53
1970	35	32	62	31	38
1965	34	32	[1]56	28	40
1960	28	27	45	22	35
FEMALE					
1976	92	85	188	98	85
1970	60	56	104	55	67
1965	49	46	[1]85	44	57
1960	42	38	78	37	51

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 144, 212, and 306; and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 1C, Nonwhite Population by Race.

Table 9. PERCENT OF EVER-MARRIED PERSONS WHOSE FIRST MARRIAGE MAY EVENTUALLY END IN DIVORCE AND WHOSE SECOND MARRIAGE MAY EVENTUALLY END IN REDIVORCE BY YEAR OF BIRTH AND SEX: JUNE 1975

(Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Sex and year of birth	Percent of ever-married persons whose first marriage--		Percent of persons married twice whose second marriage--	
	Had ended in divorce by 1975	May eventually end in divorce[1]	Had ended in redivorce by 1975	May eventually end in redivorce[1]
MALE				
1945 to 1949	13	34	5	35
1940 to 1944	17	31	6	32
1935 to 1939	20	29	5	28
1930 to 1934	18	24	8	24
1925 to 1929	18	22	7	20
1920 to 1924	18	20	9	18
1915 to 1919	17	18	9	13
1910 to 1914	17	17	7	9
1905 to 1909	15	15	7	8
1900 to 1904	13	13	6	6
FEMALE				
1945 to 1949	17	38	8	44
1940 to 1944	20	34	12	40
1935 to 1939	21	31	10	31
1930 to 1934	21	26	11	26
1925 to 1929	21	24	14	23
1920 to 1924	18	20	8	15
1915 to 1919	16	17	11	16
1910 to 1914	16	16	10	12
1905 to 1909	15	15	9	9
1900 to 1904	13	13	5	5

[1] If their future divorce experience is similar to that of persons in older age groups between 1969 and 1974.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 297.

Table 10. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND SIZE: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Subject	1976		1970		1960		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1970 to 1976	1960 to 1970
Total households	72,867	100.0	63,401	100.0	52,799	100.0	14.9	20.1
Primary families	56,056	76.9	51,456	81.2	44,905	85.0	8.9	14.6
Husband-wife	47,297	64.9	44,728	70.5	39,254	74.3	5.7	13.9
Male head, no wife present	1,424	2.0	1,228	1.9	1,228	2.3	16.0	-
Female head, no husband present	7,335	10.1	5,500	8.7	4,422	8.4	33.4	24.4
Primary individuals	16,811	23.1	11,945	18.8	7,895	15.0	40.7	51.3
Living alone[1]	14,983	20.6	10,851	17.1	6,896	13.1	38.1	57.4
With nonrelative(s) present	1,828	2.5	1,094	1.7	999	1.9	67.1	9.5
Male	6,548	9.0	4,063	6.4	2,716	5.1	61.2	49.6
Under 35 years	2,799	3.8	1,093	1.7	442	0.8	156.1	147.3
Living alone[1]	1,986	2.7	809	1.3	(NA)	(NA)	145.5	(NA)
With nonrelative(s) present	813	1.1	284	0.4	(NA)	(NA)	186.3	(NA)
35 to 64 years	2,350	3.2	1,732	2.7	1,315	2.5	35.7	31.7
65 years and over	1,398	1.9	1,238	2.0	960	1.8	12.9	29.0
Female	10,263	14.1	7,882	12.4	5,179	9.8	30.2	52.2
Under 35 years	1,800	2.5	857	1.4	401	0.8	110.0	113.7
Living alone[1]	1,404	1.9	640	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	119.4	(NA)
With nonrelative(s) present	396	0.5	217	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	82.5	(NA)
35 to 64 years	3,210	4.4	2,969	4.7	2,399	4.5	8.1	23.8
65 years and over	5,254	7.2	4,057	6.4	2,378	4.5	29.5	70.6
Average size of household	2.89	...	3.14	...	3.33	...	...	...
Members under 18 years	0.89	...	1.09	...	1.21	...	...	...
Members 18 years and over	2.00	...	2.05	...	2.12	...	...	...

[1]One-person household.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 292 and 306.

Table 11. TWO-PERSON PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: 1976 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Sex and age of household head (primary individuals)	1976			1970			Ratio (sharing): 1976 / 1970
	Primary individuals in 2-person households	Sharing with unrelated person of opposite sex		Primary individuals in 2-person households	Sharing with unrelated person of opposite sex		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total	1,479	660	44.6	991	327	33.0	2.0
Male	901	460	51.1	488	174	35.7	2.6
Under 45 years	723	330	45.6	307	64	20.8	5.2
Under 25 years	298	108	36.2	144	21	14.6	5.1
25 to 44 years	425	222	52.2	163	43	26.4	5.2
45 to 64 years	127	85	66.9	104	59	56.7	1.4
65 years and over	51	45	88.2	77	51	66.2	0.9
Female	578	200	34.6	504	153	30.4	1.3
Under 45 years	354	95	26.8	220	25	11.4	3.8
Under 25 years	199	47	23.6	126	8	6.3	5.9
25 to 44 years	155	48	31.0	94	17	18.1	2.8
45 to 64 years	123	68	55.3	127	64	50.4	1.1
65 years and over	101	38	37.6	157	64	40.8	0.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306.

Table 12. MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE FAMILY HEADS BY RACE: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Race and marital status of head	1976	1970	1960	Percent change		
				1970 to 1976	1960 to 1970	1960 to 1976
All female family heads.....	7,482	5,580	4,196	34.1	33.0	78.3
Single.....	975	610	487	59.8	25.3	100.2
Married, spouse absent.....	1,772	1,324	914	33.8	44.9	93.9
Separated.....	1,437	939	588	53.0	59.7	144.4
Other.....	336	385	326	-12.7	18.1	3.1
Widowed.....	2,376	2,389	2,093	-0.5	14.1	13.5
Divorced.....	2,359	1,258	702	87.5	79.2	236.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Single.....	13.0	10.9	11.6	...	...	...
Married, spouse absent.....	23.7	23.7	21.8	...	...	...
Separated.....	19.2	16.8	14.0	...	...	...
Other.....	4.5	6.9	7.8	...	...	...
Widowed.....	31.8	42.8	49.9	...	...	...
Divorced.....	31.5	22.5	16.7	...	...	...
White female family heads....	5,380	4,185	3,306	28.6	26.6	62.7
Single.....	492	385	391	27.8	-1.5	25.8
Married, spouse absent.....	1,066	776	581	37.4	33.6	83.5
Separated.....	820	476	319	72.3	49.2	157.1
Other.....	246	300	262	-18.0	14.5	-6.1
Widowed.....	1,876	1,966	1,735	-4.6	13.3	8.1
Divorced.....	1,946	1,058	599	83.9	76.6	224.9
Black female family heads....	2,004	1,349	890	48.6	51.6	125.2
Single.....	461	218	96	111.5	127.1	380.2
Married, spouse absent.....	676	535	333	26.4	60.7	103.0
Separated.....	602	456	269	32.0	69.5	123.8
Other.....	74	79	64	-6.3	(B)	15.6
Widowed.....	480	403	358	19.1	12.6	34.1
Divorced.....	387	192	103	101.6	86.4	275.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 292 and 306.

Table 13. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND RACE: OCTOBER 1976, 1975, AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and level of school	1976	1975	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1976
ALL RACES				
Total enrolled	60,482	60,969	60,357	0.2
Nursery school	1,526	1,748	1,096	39.2
Kindergarten	3,490	3,393	3,183	9.6
Elementary school	29,774	30,446	33,950	-12.3
High school	15,742	15,685	14,715	7.0
College	9,950	9,697	7,413	34.2
Male	5,296	5,342	4,401	20.3
Female	4,654	4,355	3,013	54.5
WHITE				
Total enrolled	50,761	51,430	51,719	-1.9
Nursery school	1,246	1,432	893	39.5
Kindergarten	2,881	2,845	2,706	6.5
Elementary school	24,774	25,412	28,638	-13.5
High school	13,214	13,224	12,723	3.9
College	8,644	8,516	6,759	27.9
Male	4,658	4,774	4,065	14.6
Female	3,986	3,743	2,693	48.0
BLACK				
Total enrolled	8,518	8,400	7,829	8.8
Nursery school	226	276	178	27.0
Kindergarten	542	468	426	27.2
Elementary school	4,430	4,509	4,868	-9.0
High school	2,258	2,199	1,834	23.1
College	1,062	948	522	103.4
Male	489	443	253	93.3
Female	573	505	269	113.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 222, 303, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 14. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX: OCTOBER 1976 AND OCTOBER 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Age	Male			Female		
	1976	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1976	1976	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1976
TOTAL ENROLLED IN COLLEGE						
14 to 34 years old	5,296	4,401	20.3	4,654	3,013	54.5
14 to 17 years old	105	130	-21.5	176	130	33.1
18 and 19 years old	1,391	1,346	3.3	1,546	1,248	23.9
20 and 21 years old	1,209	1,083	11.6	1,189	774	53.6
22 to 24 years old	1,073	902	19.0	773	452	71.0
25 to 29 years old	1,067	684	56.0	619	255	142.7
30 to 34 years old	451	256	76.2	352	154	128.6
35 years and over	489	(NA)	...	700	(NA)	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 15. PERCENT OF PERSONS 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND IN COLLEGE BY AGE: OCTOBER 1976 AND OCTOBER 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	1976		1970	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
PERCENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL				
Total, 3 to 34 years old	55.1	51.0	59.7	53.2
3 and 4 years old	30.9	31.6	21.2	19.8
5 and 6 years old	95.6	95.5	88.9	90.2
7 to 13 years old	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.4
14 and 15 years old	98.6	97.8	98.2	98.0
16 and 17 years old	90.5	87.7	91.3	88.6
18 and 19 years old	48.2	44.4	54.4	41.6
20 and 21 years old	33.6	30.6	42.7	23.6
22 to 24 years old	20.7	13.8	21.2	9.4
25 to 29 years old	13.0	7.3	11.9	4.3
30 to 34 years old	6.8	5.2	5.3	3.1
PERCENT ENROLLED IN COLLEGE				
Total, 16 to 34 years old	16.3	13.6	16.9	10.5
16 and 17 years old	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.4
18 and 19 years old	35.1	36.9	40.2	34.6
20 and 21 years old	32.0	29.4	40.9	22.3
22 to 24 years old	20.3	13.6	20.6	8.9
25 to 29 years old	12.7	7.0	10.6	3.7
30 to 34 years old	6.6	4.8	4.8	2.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 222, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 16. PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL AND WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX: MARCH 1976 AND MARCH 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Race, age, and sex	1976		1970	
	High school, 4 years or more	College, 4 years or more	High school, 4 years or more	College, 4 years or more
GRADUATES OF ALL RACES				
Total, 25 years and over	76,130	17,496	60,361	12,063
25 to 34 years	25,774	7,041	18,346	3,926
35 to 44 years	16,533	3,799	14,806	2,958
45 to 54 years	15,093	2,979	13,563	2,336
55 to 64 years	10,751	1,928	8,066	1,594
65 years and over	7,979	1,750	5,579	1,249
Male, 25 years and over	36,144	10,397	28,472	7,321
Female, 25 years and over	39,986	7,098	31,890	4,743
Percent of Population				
Total, 25 years and over	64.1	14.7	55.2	11.0
25 to 34 years	82.7	22.6	73.8	15.8
35 to 44 years	72.5	16.6	64.3	12.8
45 to 54 years	64.4	12.7	58.2	10.0
55 to 64 years	54.4	9.8	43.8	8.7
65 years and over	36.8	8.1	28.3	6.3
Male, 25 years and over	64.7	18.6	55.0	14.1
Female, 25 years and over	63.5	11.3	55.4	8.2
WHITE GRADUATES				
Total, 25 years and over	69,804	16,229	56,325	11,380
25 to 34 years	22,918	6,407	16,665	3,633
35 to 44 years	14,873	3,462	13,636	2,776
45 to 54 years	14,066	2,826	12,828	2,227
55 to 64 years	10,256	1,850	7,772	1,527
65 years and over	7,690	1,685	5,424	1,218
Male, 25 years and over	33,390	9,785	26,641	6,972
Female, 25 years and over	36,476	6,444	29,682	4,408
Percent of Population				
Total, 25 years and over	66.1	15.4	57.4	11.6
25 to 34 years	84.0	23.5	76.1	16.6
35 to 44 years	74.8	17.4	66.9	13.6
45 to 54 years	67.3	13.5	61.2	10.6
55 to 64 years	57.4	10.4	46.5	9.1
65 years and over	39.1	8.6	29.9	6.7
Male, 25 years and over	66.7	19.6	57.2	15.0
Female, 25 years and over	65.5	11.6	57.6	8.6

Table 16. PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL AND WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX: MARCH 1976 AND MARCH 1970—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Race, age, and sex	1976		1970	
	High school, 4 years or more	College, 4 years or more	High school, 4 years or more	College, 4 years or more
BLACK GRADUATES				
Total, 25 years and over	4,981	752	3,402	452
25 to 34 years	2,289	362	1,416	161
35 to 44 years	1,277	183	976	122
45 to 54 years	789	93	620	81
55 to 64 years	401	56	262	59
65 years and over	235	58	127	28
Male, 25 years and over	2,136	319	1,498	212
Female, 25 years and over	2,845	433	1,903	240
Percent of Population				
Total, 25 years and over	43.8	6.6	33.7	4.5
25 to 34 years	71.6	11.3	53.4	6.1
35 to 44 years	52.0	7.5	41.6	5.2
45 to 54 years	35.6	4.2	29.1	3.8
55 to 64 years	23.5	3.3	17.0	3.8
65 years and over	12.4	3.2	9.0	2.0
Male, 25 years and over	42.3	6.3	32.4	4.6
Female, 25 years and over	45.0	6.8	34.8	4.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 17. REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTRATION IN RECENT ELECTIONS NOVEMBER 1964 TO NOVEMBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population of voting age. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Type of election and year	Voting age population	Reported as registered		Reported as not voting	
		Total	Voted	Total	Not registered[1]
Presidential Election					
1976	146,548	97,761	86,698	59,850	48,787
1972	136,203	98,480	85,766	50,437	37,723
1968	116,535	86,574	78,964	37,570	29,961
1964	110,604	(NA)	76,671	32,939	(NA)
Congressional Election					
1974	141,299	87,889	63,164	78,135	53,410
1970	120,701	82,181	65,888	54,814	38,521
1966	112,800	79,295	62,518	50,282	33,050
PERCENT					
Presidential Election					
1976	100.0	66.7	59.2	40.8	33.3
1972	100.0	72.3	63.0	37.0	27.7
1968	100.0	74.3	67.8	32.2	25.7
1964	100.0	(NA)	69.3	29.8	(NA)
Congressional Election					
1974	100.0	62.2	44.7	55.3	37.8
1970	100.0	68.1	54.6	45.4	31.9
1966	100.0	70.3	55.4	44.6	29.3

[1] Includes persons who were recorded as "do not know" and "not reported" on registration.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 304.

Table 18. PERCENT REPORTED VOTING IN RECENT ELECTIONS BY REGIONS, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, SEX, AND AGE: NOVEMBER 1964 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population of voting age. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Region, race, sex, and age	Presidential election				Congressional election		
	1976	1972	1968	1964	1974	1970	1966
UNITED STATES							
Race							
Total	59.2	63.0	67.8	69.3	44.7	54.6	55.4
White	60.9	64.5	69.1	70.7	46.3	56.0	57.0
Black	48.7	52.1	57.6	58.5	33.8	43.5	41.7
Spanish origin[1]	31.8	37.5	(NA)	(NA)	22.9	(NA)	(NA)
Sex							
Male	59.6	64.1	69.8	71.9	46.2	56.8	58.2
Female	58.8	62.0	66.0	67.0	43.4	52.7	53.0
Age							
18 to 20 years	38.0	48.3	33.6	39.2	20.8	25.6	21.9
21 to 24 years	45.6	50.7	51.1	51.3	26.4	30.4	31.7
25 to 34 years	55.4	59.7	62.5	64.7	37.0	46.2	45.9
35 to 54 years	65.6	68.7	72.9	74.4	52.6	61.0	61.9
55 to 64 years	69.7	70.7	74.7	75.6	58.3	64.7	64.7
65 to 74 years	66.4	68.1	71.5	71.4	55.8	61.2	61.0
75 years and over	54.8	55.6	56.3	56.7	43.7	50 .	46.9
NORTH AND WEST							
Race							
Total	61.2	66.4	71.0	74.6	48.8	59.0	60.9
White	62.6	67.5	71.8	74.7	50.0	59.8	61.7
Black	52.2	56.7	64.8	[2]72.0	37.9	51.4	52.1
Sex							
Male	61.3	67.1	72.4	76.2	49.8	60.5	63.0
Female	61.1	65.8	69.9	73.1	47.8	57.6	59.0
SOUTH							
Race							
Total	54.9	55.4	60.1	56.7	36.0	44.7	43.0
White	57.1	57.0	61.9	59.5	37.4	46.4	45.1
Black	45.7	47.8	51.6	[2]44.0	30.0	36.8	32.9
Sex							
Male	55.8	57.3	63.6	61.4	38.4	48.3	47.0
Female	54.0	53.7	57.0	52.6	33.8	41.6	39.5

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2]Includes Black and other races.

Note: Includes persons 18 years old and over in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 years old and over in Alaska, 20 years old and over in Hawaii, and 21 years old and over in the remaining States in 1964 to 1970. Includes all persons 18 years old and over in 1972, 1974, and 1976.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 304, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Metropolitan areas continued to grow less rapidly than nonmetropolitan areas. This development, which began about 1970, represents a reversal of one of the Nation's best-established long-term population trends. For many decades before 1970, metropolitan areas—the larger cities and their suburbs—typically grew more rapidly than their nonmetropolitan surroundings. By 1970 over two-thirds of the population lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), which essentially comprise cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants, the counties in which they are located, and neighboring counties that are closely associated with them by daily commuting ties.

As shown in table 19, the population of SMSA's increased by about 5.5 million persons, or 4.0 percent, between 1970 and 1976. During the same period the nonmetropolitan population increased by about 5 million persons, or 8.2 percent. Thus, the numerical growth of the metropolitan areas since 1970 is still larger than that of nonmetropolitan areas, but the latter are growing at a considerably faster rate. This is in contrast to the experience of the 1960's, when the percentage increase in the metropolitan population was more than twice as great as that of nonmetropolitan population (16.6 percent vs. 6.8 percent).

Table 19 refers to the metropolitan areas as defined for the 1970 census. Since then, areas with a 1970 population of 9.5 million have been newly defined as SMSA's or have been added to existing SMSA's. If the population and growth of this new territory are included in the metropolitan totals, the result is to reduce slightly the difference between the growth rates for SMSA'S and nonmetropolitan areas since 1970.

The larger metropolitan areas have shown the least growth since 1970. Of the eight metropolitan areas with more than 3 million population, none has grown by as much as 4 percent between the 1970 census and July 1, 1975. However, there are many smaller metropolitan areas, particularly in the South, that are continuing to experience rates of increase greater than that of the nonmetropolitan territory adjacent to them.

Within metropolitan areas, the central cities as a group have lost population since 1970, while the balance of SMSA'S outside the central cities (mostly suburban areas) has grown at a considerably higher rate than the national average. These suburban areas also grew at twice the national average during the 1960's when both national and suburban growth rates were considerably higher than at present.

The loss of population in the central cities since 1970 is due to a decline in the White population (down 7.6 percent) which exceeded the increase in the population of Black and other races (11.1 percent). The White population in central cities has been decreasing at an annual rate of 1.2 percent since 1970, while in the 1960's that population had remained essentially unchanged. Although the number of Black and other races in central cities continues to increase, the rate of increase has lessened considerably to about 1.7 percent a year since 1970, in contrast to 3.1 percent per year in the 1960's.

Blacks increase faster than Whites in metropolitan suburbs. In the suburbs of central cities (the SMSA balances), the population of Black and other races has increased at an annual rate of 5.2 percent since 1970, while the annual rate of White increase was only 1.4 percent. From 1960 to 1970, the corresponding annual rates were 3.2 percent for Blacks and other races and 2.3 percent for Whites. In 1976, persons of Black and other races accounted for 5.7 million, or 7 percent, of the 81.8 million persons in the metropolitan suburbs.

In nonmetropolitan areas, including certain territory that has been added to SMSA's since 1970, Whites have increased by about 5 million, or 9 percent, since 1970, while the Black and other races population has experienced no significant change. The average annual rate of change for Whites in these areas is higher in the 1970's than it was in the 1960's, 1.4 percent and 0.8 percent per year, respectively. In the 1960's the number of persons of Black and other races living in nonmetropolitan areas declined slightly.

The relatively high rate of growth shown by nonmetropolitan areas since 1970 represents increases in nonfarm areas, with no evidence of a significant migration by metropolitan dwellers to farms or farming communities. In fact, the farm population has declined since 1970 at an average annual rate of about 1.8 percent. This represents a continuation, although at a diminished rate, of the

decline recorded in the 1960's, when the annual rate of loss was 4.8 percent. The number of persons living on farms was about 8.3 million in April 1976, compared with 9.7 million in 1970.

More people moving to suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas. There is some evidence that in 1975-76 the nonmetropolitan parts of the country continued to gain population from metropolitan areas. The data from the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey shown in table 20 indicate that between March 1975 and March 1976, 2,477,000 persons moved out of metropolitan areas and 2,081,000 moved into metropolitan areas. This resulted in a net loss from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas of 396,000 persons 1 year old and older.

Central cities of metropolitan areas continued to experience net outmigration between 1975 and 1976, just as they had in the 1960's and in the first 5 years of the 1970's. Central cities lost 4,605,000 persons and gained only 2,650,000 persons through internal migration, for a net loss of 1,955,000. Of those leaving the central cities, three times as many persons went to the suburbs (3,499,000) as went to nonmetropolitan areas (1,106,000). Of those moving to the central cities, 1,822,000 were from balances of SMSA's and 828,000 were from nonmetropolitan areas.

The balance of SMSA's (the mostly suburban part of metropolitan areas outside the central cities) continued to experience net inmigration. These areas gained 4,753,000 persons (3,499,000 from central cities and 1,254,000 from nonmetropolitan areas) and lost 3,193,000 persons for a net gain of 1,560,000. Most migrants who left the suburbs (balances of SMSA's) went to central cities, but large numbers also went to nonmetropolitan areas (1,822,000 as compared to 1,371,000).

Persons moving to the cities and suburbs of metropolitan areas more frequently moved to suburban areas than to central cities. In fact, 51 percent more of those persons leaving nonmetropolitan areas went to the balance of SMSA's (1,254,000) than to central cities (828,000).

South and West show more gain than North. From April 1, 1970, to July 1, 1976, the resident population of the United States increased by 11.4 million, or 5.6 percent (table 21). The West grew by almost 11 percent and the South by almost 10 percent. Together they accounted for a 10 million population increase, more than five-sixths of the Nation's total growth since 1970. As a result, the South and West now constitute slightly more than half of the population of the United States.

By division, the most rapid growth occurred in the Mountain States with an increase of 18.6 percent and in the South Atlantic States where the increase was 10.8 percent. At the other extreme, the population of the Middle Atlantic States was virtually the same in 1976 as it was in 1970.

At the State level, the most rapid growth between 1970 and 1976 occurred in Arizona (27.9 percent), Alaska (26.3 percent), Nevada (24.8 percent), and Florida (24.0 percent). Seven of the eight Mountain States were estimated to have grown at more than twice the national rate between 1970 and 1976. In terms of numerical growth, the leading States were Florida (1.6 million increase), California (1.5 million), and Texas (1.3 million). No other State had an increase as high as 500,000.

The highly industrialized tier of northern States (those in southern New England and in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions) all experienced rates of population change lower than the national figure. The estimated population in 1976 was smaller than in 1970 for New York and Rhode Island. In Rhode Island, the decline resulted from a large reduction in the Armed Forces population stationed in the State.

Table 19. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE AND RACE: 1976 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Race and residence	1976[1]	1970[2]	Change, 1970 to 1976	Percent change		Average annual percent change[4]	
				1970 to 1976	1960 to 1970[3]	1970 to 1976	1960 to 1970[3]
All races	210,332	199,819	10,513	5.3	13.3	0.9	1.3
Metropolitan areas[5]	142,567	137,058	5,509	4.0	16.6	0.7	1.5
In central cities[6]	60,730	62,876	-2,146	-3.4	6.5	-0.6	0.6
Outside central cities	81,837	74,182	7,655	10.3	26.7	1.6	2.4
Nonmetropolitan areas	67,765	62,761	5,004	8.2	6.8	1.3	0.7
White	182,638	175,276	7,362	4.2	11.9	0.7	1.1
Metropolitan areas[5]	121,392	118,938	2,454	2.1	14.0	0.3	1.3
In central cities[6]	45,215	48,909	-3,694	-7.6	0.1	-1.2	-
Outside central cities	76,177	70,029	6,148	8.8	26.1	1.4	2.3
Nonmetropolitan areas	61,246	56,338	4,908	8.7	7.8	1.4	0.8
Black and other races	27,694	24,543	3,151	12.8	24.3	2.0	2.2
Metropolitan areas[5]	21,175	18,120	3,055	16.9	36.9	2.5	3.1
In central cities[6]	15,515	13,967	1,548	11.1	36.5	1.7	3.1
Outside central cities	5,660	4,153	1,507	36.3	38.1	5.2	3.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	6,519	6,423	96	1.5	-1.6	0.2	-0.2

[1]Five-quarter annual averages centered on April from the Current Population Survey.

[2]For comparability with data from the Current Population Survey, figures from the 1970 census have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

[3]Based on total 1970 and 1960 census populations, including the categories not covered in the Current Population Survey.

[4]Based on the method of exponential change.

[5]Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

[6]1976 data for the central cities refer to their January 1, 1970 boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I. U.S. Summary, and State parts; PHC(2), U.S. Summary, and State parts; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, State parts, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 20. METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE IN 1975 BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE IN 1976 FOR PERSONS 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks

Residence in 1976	Residence in 1975					
	Total population 1 year old and over	In metropolitan areas (SMSA's)			Nonmetropolitan areas	Abroad
		Total	Central cities	Balance		
Total population 1 year old and over	208,069	140,269	61,405	78,864	66,651	1,148
In SMSA's	140,760	137,792	60,299	77,493	2,081	886
Central cities	59,875	58,622	56,800	1,822	828	425
Balance	80,885	79,170	3,499	75,671	1,254	461
Nonmetropolitan areas	67,309	2,477	1,106	1,371	64,569	262

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305.

Table 21. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1975 AND 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State)

Region, division, and State	Resident population					Civilian population				
	July 1, 1976 (provisional)	July 1, 1975	April 1, 1970[1] (census)	Change, 1970 to 1976		July 1, 1976 (provisional)	July 1, 1975	April 1, 1970[1]	Change, 1970 to 1976	
				Number	Percent[2]				Number	Percent[2]
United States, total	[3]214,659	213,032	203,305	11,354	5.6	212,976	211,355	201,134	11,842	5.9
REGIONS:										
Northeast	49,503	49,456	49,061	443	0.9	49,394	49,344	48,857	537	1.1
North Central	57,739	57,636	56,593	1,146	2.0	57,574	57,472	56,382	1,192	2.1
South	68,855	68,041	62,813	6,042	9.6	67,994	67,185	61,736	6,258	10.1
West	38,562	37,899	34,838	3,724	10.7	38,013	37,354	34,159	3,855	11.3
NORTHEAST:										
New England	12,221	12,187	11,847	374	3.2	12,179	12,140	11,750	429	3.7
Middle Atlantic	37,282	37,269	37,213	69	0.2	37,214	37,204	37,107	107	0.3
NORTH CENTRAL:										
East North Central	40,934	40,945	40,265	668	1.7	40,858	40,867	40,165	694	1.7
West North Central	16,805	16,690	16,328	478	2.9	16,716	16,605	16,217	499	3.1
SOUTH:										
South Atlantic	33,990	33,658	30,679	3,311	10.8	33,461	33,133	29,995	3,466	11.6
East South Central	13,661	13,515	12,808	853	6.7	13,555	13,413	12,678	876	6.9
West South Central	21,204	20,867	19,326	1,878	9.7	20,979	20,639	19,063	1,916	10.1
WEST:										
Mountain	9,833	9,625	8,290	1,543	18.6	9,711	9,508	8,167	1,544	18.9
Pacific	28,729	28,274	26,548	2,181	8.2	28,303	27,845	25,992	2,311	8.9
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	1,070	1,058	994	76	7.7	1,059	1,048	982	77	7.8
New Hampshire	822	812	738	85	11.5	818	807	734	84	11.5
Vermont	476	472	445	32	7.1	476	472	445	32	7.1
Massachusetts	5,809	5,814	5,689	120	2.1	5,797	5,800	5,658	138	2.4
Rhode Island	927	931	950	-23	-2.4	922	927	915	8	0.8
Connecticut	3,117	3,100	3,032	85	2.8	3,106	3,086	3,016	90	3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	18,084	18,076	18,241	-158	-0.9	18,057	18,050	18,210	-153	-0.8
New Jersey	7,336	7,333	7,171	165	2.3	7,306	7,306	7,112	194	2.7
Pennsylvania	11,862	11,860	11,801	61	0.5	11,852	11,848	11,785	67	0.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	10,690	10,735	10,657	32	0.3	10,675	10,720	10,638	38	0.4
Indiana	5,302	5,313	5,196	106	2.0	5,295	5,303	5,188	108	2.1
Illinois	11,229	11,197	11,113	116	1.0	11,191	11,160	11,057	134	1.2
Michigan	9,104	9,111	8,882	222	2.5	9,090	9,097	8,866	224	2.5
Wisconsin	4,609	4,589	4,418	191	4.3	4,607	4,587	4,416	191	4.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	3,965	3,921	3,806	159	4.2	3,962	3,919	3,801	161	4.2
Iowa	2,870	2,861	2,825	44	1.6	2,869	2,860	2,825	44	1.6
Missouri	4,778	4,767	4,678	101	2.2	4,750	4,742	4,639	111	2.4
North Dakota	643	637	618	26	4.1	631	625	606	25	4.1
South Dakota	686	681	666	20	3.0	680	675	661	19	2.9
Nebraska	1,553	1,544	1,485	68	4.5	1,541	1,532	1,473	67	4.6
Kansas	2,310	2,280	2,249	61	2.7	2,283	2,253	2,212	71	3.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	582	579	548	34	6.2	576	574	542	34	6.3
Maryland	4,144	4,122	3,924	221	5.6	4,099	4,074	3,850	248	6.4
District of Columbia	702	712	757	-55	-7.3	693	703	746	-52	-7.0
Virginia	5,032	4,891	4,651	381	8.2	4,887	4,830	4,458	429	9.6
West Virginia	1,821	1,799	1,744	77	4.4	1,820	1,799	1,744	76	4.4
North Carolina	5,469	5,441	5,084	385	7.6	5,370	5,339	4,960	409	8.2
South Carolina	2,848	2,816	2,591	257	9.9	2,778	2,745	2,513	264	10.5
Georgia	4,970	4,931	4,588	382	8.3	4,912	4,883	4,497	415	9.2
Florida	8,421	8,277	6,791	1,629	24.0	8,326	8,186	6,685	1,641	24.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	3,428	3,387	3,221	207	6.4	3,390	3,353	3,172	218	6.9
Tennessee	4,214	4,173	3,926	288	7.3	4,193	4,151	3,900	292	7.5
Alabama	3,665	3,615	3,444	221	6.4	3,640	3,592	3,410	230	6.7
Mississippi	2,354	2,341	2,217	137	6.2	2,331	2,317	2,196	136	6.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	2,109	2,110	1,923	186	9.7	2,099	2,100	1,915	184	9.6
Louisiana	3,841	3,806	3,645	196	5.4	3,815	3,767	3,603	212	5.9
Oklahoma	2,766	2,715	2,559	207	8.1	2,734	2,687	2,522	212	8.4
Texas	12,487	12,237	11,199	1,288	11.5	12,331	12,084	11,024	1,307	11.9
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	753	746	694	58	8.4	747	740	688	58	8.5
Idaho	831	813	713	118	16.5	824	808	708	116	16.4
Wyoming	390	376	332	58	17.4	386	372	329	57	17.4
Colorado	2,583	2,541	2,210	373	16.9	2,535	2,495	2,159	376	17.4
New Mexico	1,168	1,144	1,017	151	14.9	1,152	1,128	1,000	152	15.2
Arizona	2,270	2,212	1,775	495	27.9	2,243	2,185	1,747	496	28.4
Utah	1,228	1,203	1,059	169	15.9	1,223	1,199	1,056	168	15.9
Nevada	610	590	489	121	24.8	600	582	479	121	25.2
PACIFIC:										
Washington	3,612	3,559	3,413	199	5.8	3,556	3,506	3,342	214	6.4
Oregon	2,329	2,284	2,092	237	11.3	2,326	2,282	2,088	238	11.4
California	21,520	21,198	19,971	1,549	7.8	21,234	20,909	19,577	1,657	8.5
Alaska	382	365	303	79	26.3	357	339	270	87	32.1
Hawaii	887	868	770	117	15.2	831	810	715	116	16.2

[1] Includes officially recognized changes to census counts through November 1976. The official 1970 census counts used in apportionment are shown in 1970 Census of the Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part A, Number of Inhabitants, p. VIII.

[2] Percent of April 1, 1970 population.

[3] The resident population estimate for July 1, 1976, differs slightly from that published in Series P-25, No. 641 because of updated military statistics. The civilian estimates are consistent with that report.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 642.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

About 95 million persons in the labor force in 1976, an increase of 25 million since 1960. The civilian labor force in 1976 averaged 94.8 million persons or 61.6 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over (table 22). The labor force grew substantially between 1960 and 1970, with an increase of about 13.1 million persons, but it has been expanding even more rapidly since 1970—about 12 million persons during the past 6 years. Over the entire period from 1960 to 1976, women have accounted for 15.2 million or approximately 60 percent of the labor force growth, with about 38.4 million women in the labor force in 1976. The labor force participation rate for women has risen from 37.7 percent in 1960 to 43.3 percent in 1970 and to 47.3 percent in 1976. The male participation rate, on the other hand, has continued to decline from 83.3 percent in 1960 to 79.7 percent in 1970 and to 77.5 percent in 1976.

Men 25 to 54 years old show continuing labor force decreases. The trend toward slightly lower labor force participation rates for men in their prime working years continued between 1970 and 1976, but the rates for each 10-year age group between 25 and 54 still exceeded 90 percent. In the older age groups, however, the participation rates have dropped from 83.0 percent to 74.5 percent for men 55 to 64 and from 26.8 percent to 20.3 percent for those 65 years and over. The levels of labor force participation for women between the ages of 45 and 64 have remained fairly stable or declined only slightly between 1970 and 1976. Moreover, the increases in labor force participation have remained strong for women 20 to 44 years old. About 60 percent of all women in this age group were in the labor force in 1976.

Approximately 45 percent of wives in labor force. The labor force participation rate for wives has been slowly approaching 50 percent during this decade—from 40.5 percent in 1970 to 45.3 percent in 1976. At the same time, the rate for male family heads has edged downward from 85.8 percent to 82.2 percent. As the number of female heads grew from 5.7 million in 1970 to about 7.6 million in 1976. Their labor force participation rate increased slightly from about 52 percent to 55 percent.

Civilian labor force and employment increase. The civilian labor force in 1976 exceeded that in 1975 by about 2.2 million. Accounting for this growth was a significant increase (2.7 million) in the number of employed persons. Employment had experienced a decline in 1975, the first since 1961, but began to expand again in 1976. At the same time, the number of unemployed decreased in 1976, after having increased dramatically in 1975.

(Numbers in thousands)

	1975	1976	Change
Civilian labor force	92,613	94,773	+2,160
Employed	84,783	87,485	+2,702
Unemployed	7,830	7,288	-542

Unemployment rates decrease during first half of 1976, then increase slightly. The total unemployment rate in 1976 averaged 7.7 percent, compared with 8.5 percent in 1975 and 5.6 percent in 1974 (table 23). After peaking in the second quarter (April-June) of 1975, the unemployment rate decreased slightly during the second half of 1975 and declined further in the first two quarters of 1976. However, in the third and fourth quarters of 1976 the unemployment rate increased somewhat from the second quarter low. These trends were generally the same for adult men and women, Whites, Blacks and persons of other races, household heads, and married men. Throughout 1975 and 1976 the unemployment rates for teenagers were the highest of all the population groups considered. Adult women had higher rates than adult men. Blacks and persons of other races had higher rates than Whites. Although all groups experienced lower average unemployment rates in 1976 than in 1975, the unemployment rates for all gourps were still considerably higher in 1976 than they had been in 1974.

Changes in the employment situation from 1974 to 1976 varied by industry group. Some groups—mining, wholesale and retail trade, public administration, and most service industries—grew continuously from 1974 to 1976 (table 24). The largest numerical gains in employment occurred in professional services industries which employed about 1.5 million more persons in 1976 than in 1974. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was the only industry group to decline steadily from 1974 to 1976. Employment in the remaining industry

groups—manufacturing; construction; personal services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities—fluctuated during this period. Employment in these industries decreased from 1974 to 1975, but increased from 1975 to 1976. However, of these groups, only finance, insurance, and real estate, employed more persons in 1976 than in 1974. For example, 834,000 fewer persons worked in manufacturing in 1976 than in 1974.

Large employment increases in professional services and manufacturing from 1975 to 1976. The largest absolute increase in employment from 1975 to 1976 was in professional and related services. On an annual average basis, there were 785,000 more persons employed in such industries in 1976 than in 1975. For men, the increase amounted to 4.0 percent; for women the increase was 5.2 percent. Employment in manufacturing industries also grew substantially from 1975 to 1976 with an increase of 770,000 persons. This was a 2.9 percent increase for men and a 6.7 percent increase for women.

The highest unemployment rates in 1976 were in construction, and entertainment and recreation services (both about 12.5 percent). Interestingly, the entertainment and recreation services industry also had the largest percentage gain (8.7 percent) in employment from 1975 to 1976. The remaining industry groups had unemployment rates ranging from approximately 4 percent to about 8 percent.

Employment increases from 1974 to 1976 for some occupations, decreases for others. Most white-collar occupation groups (i.e., professionals, clerical, and sales workers), and the service occupations (excluding private household) have grown steadily since 1974 (table 25). The number of persons employed as managers declined slightly from 1974 to 1975, but showed a strong increase from 1975 to 1976. The blue-collar occupations, however, did not fully recover the employment losses experienced from 1974 to 1975. Even though 448,000 more persons were employed as operatives, except transport in 1976 than in 1975, there were still 543,000 fewer persons employed in this occupation in 1976 than in 1974. On the other hand, the number of persons employed as service workers, except private household, increased by 736,000 for this 2-year period, an over-all increase of 7.3 percent Only two major occupations showed decreases in employment from 1974 to 1975 and from 1975 to 1976: farmers and farm managers, and private household workers.

Employment gains from 1975 to 1976 in most occupations. Changes in employment from 1975 to 1976 for some major occupation groups are closely related to those for certain industries. The largest absolute increase in employment (about 581,000 persons) was for professional, technical, and kindred workers. This is not surprising since professional services industries, which employ many professional workers, also showed substantial employment gains from 1975 to 1976. Furthermore, employment in the white-collar occupations, such as clerical workers, and managers and administrators, increased significantly for this same period (430,000 and 424,000 persons, respectively). For clerical workers the increase was 2.8 percent, and for managers and administrators the increase amounted to 4.8 percent. Women had greater percentage increases in employment among the white collar occupations than did men. This was especially true for managers and administrators where the number of women increased by 12.3 percent, compared to a 2.9-percent increase for men. The blue-collar occupations (craft workers, operatives, and laborers, except farm) also experienced employment gains from 1975 to 1976, with operatives, except transport, having the largest increase. The increase in this occupation group coincided with the expansion of employment in manufacturing, the industry in which most operatives work. Again, for operatives as for the white-collar occupations, women had greater percent increases in employment than did men.

Operatives and laborers had the highest unemployment rates in 1976. The unemployment rates of most blue-collar occupation groups remained high in 1976, with operatives and laborers having rates of 10.8 and 13.7 percent, respectively. These were the only two major occupation groups with unemployment rates that exceeded 10 percent. Service workers, except private household; farm laborers and supervisors; and transport equipment operatives also had unemployment rates in 1976 that were higher than the overall average for the experienced unemployed (6.8 percent). Managers and administrators, and professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest unemployment rates for this period (about 3 percent).

Average family income, in constant dollars, was 3 percent lower in 1975 than in 1974. The substantial inflationary pressures and sluggishness in the economy in 1975 adversely affected the economic conditions of the population. Although median family income was 6 percent higher in 1975 ($13,720) than in 1974 ($12,900), the price level rose by 9 percent during this period (table 26). Consequently, the 1975 median family income, measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, was 3 percent below the 1974 level. This decline in the purchasing power of the dollar contributed to

the finding that the real median family income in 1975 ($13,720) was not significantly different from the real median family income in 1970 ($13,680) in 1975 dollars.

Although real income declined for families in general, it did not show uniform movement by race and ethnic origin. White families had a median income of $14,270 in 1975, which represented a constant dollar decline of 3 percent below their 1974 median. The median income of Black families ($8,780 in 1975) showed no statistically significant change in real terms. Moreover, sampling variability was too large to determine whether there was a significant difference between the percentage changes in median income for Black families and White families. Families with a head of Spanish origin had a median income of $9,550 in 1975; this figure represented a decline in real terms of 8 percent between 1974 and 1975.

The lowest average family income was that for families with a female head. In 1975 the median income of families with a female head ($6,840) was 46 percent of the median income of husband-wife families ($14,870). At the lower end of the income scale, about 37 percent of families headed by a female had less than $5,000 in 1975, whereas only 8 percent of husband-wife families had less than this amount. At the upper end of the income scale, about 16 percent of husband-wife families had incomes above $25,000 in 1975, but only about 2 percent of families headed by a female had incomes above this amount.

Men and women who were income recipients in 1975 had median incomes of $8,850 and $3,390, respectively (table 27). Expressed in real terms, the 1975 median income for men declined 4 percent below the 1974 median. In contrast, the median income for women showed no significant change during this period. These trends partially reflect the fact that the proportion of male income recipients who were year-round full-time workers declined from 54 to 52 percent between 1974 and 1975, while the proportion of female income recipients who were year-round full-time workers did not change significantly during this period. For those who worked year round full time, the 1975 median income was $13,140 for men and $7,720 for women.

Although the results are not yet available from the March 1977 household survey in which family money income data for 1976 were collected, an analysis of preliminary data from other sources indicates that income per household in 1976 was greater than in 1975. However, between 1975 and 1976 consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, increased by 6 percent. After adjusting for this increase in prices, the household survey covering income in 1976 is expected to indicate that the average family's income will show little change between 1975 and 1976.

Persons below the poverty level increased by 2.5 million between 1974 and 1975. There were 25.9 million persons below the poverty level in 1975 ($5,500 for a nonfarm family of four), comprising 12 percent of all persons (table 28). Between 1974 and 1975 the number of persons below the low-income level increased by 2.5 million or 10.7 percent, reflecting the inflation and sluggishness in the economy.

The increase of 2.5 million low-income persons during the 1974-75 period was the largest single-year increase observed since 1959, the first year for which poverty data were available. Nonetheless, the number of persons below the poverty level was about 34 percent smaller in 1975 than in 1959.

As in previous years, Blacks, elderly persons, and families with a female head constituted larger proportions of the low-income population than their proportion of the general population. The data show, however, that the percentage increases in the number of poor between 1974 and 1975 for Whites, persons below 65 years old, and families with a male head were larger than the percentage increase for the general population.

White persons below the poverty level increased by 2.0 million, or 13 percent, between 1974 and 1975, whereas Black persons below the poverty level increased by about 363,000, or 5 percent. Persons of Spanish origin below the poverty level increased by 16 percent, but because of the small size of this group, it cannot be reliably determined whether this increase was greater than the increases noted above for Whites and Blacks.

Between 1974 and 1975 there was an 11-percent increase in the number of poor persons under 65 years old. The data also indicate an increase for poor persons 65 years and over, but because of the relatively large sampling variability on the estimate for these persons, this statement is made at a lower confidence level than most of the other statements in this report.

The number of families in poverty increased by 10.7 percent from 4.9 million in 1974 to 5.5 million in 1975. The increase in the number of poor families between 1974 and 1975 occurred mainly among those with a male head. During this period, families with a male head in poverty increased by 16 percent (from 2.6 to 3.0 million) while poor families with a female head increased by 5 percent (from 2.3 to 2.4 million).

Table 22. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, sex, and relationship to head of household	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Total	Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Total	Percent of civilian labor force
1976						
Male, 16 years and over	72,700	56,359	77.5	52,391	3,968	7.0
16 and 17 years	4,201	2,037	48.5	1,601	437	21.4
18 and 19 years	3,938	2,795	71.0	2,303	491	17.6
20 to 24 years	8,995	7,666	85.2	6,742	924	12.0
25 to 34 years	15,096	14,383	95.3	13,495	888	6.2
35 to 44 years	10,870	10,369	95.4	9,942	427	4.1
45 to 54 years	11,274	10,322	91.6	9,908	414	4.0
55 to 64 years	9,360	6,971	74.5	6,677	294	4.2
65 years and over	8,966	1,816	20.3	1,722	94	5.2
Family head	49,082	40,329	82.2	38,640	1,689	4.2
Female, 16 years and over	81,203	38,414	47.3	35,095	3,320	8.6
16 and 17 years	4,107	1,672	40.7	1,325	347	20.7
18 and 19 years	4,180	2,466	59.0	2,040	426	17.3
20 to 24 years	9,665	6,280	65.0	5,534	746	11.9
25 to 34 years	16,040	9,160	57.1	8,386	774	8.5
35 to 44 years	11,762	6,800	57.8	6,383	418	6.1
45 to 54 years	12,129	6,669	55.0	6,324	345	5.2
55 to 64 years	10,490	4,308	41.1	4,097	211	4.9
65 years and over	12,831	1,058	8.2	1,006	53	5.0
Family head	7,576	4,190	55.3	3,770	420	10.0
Wife of head	47,213	21,394	45.3	19,888	1,506	7.0
1970						
Male, 16 years and over	64,261	51,195	79.7	48,960	2,235	4.4
16 and 17 years	3,845	1,808	47.0	1,503	305	16.9
18 and 19 years	3,297	2,197	66.7	1,904	294	13.4
20 to 24 years	6,851	5,709	83.3	5,230	478	8.4
25 to 34 years	11,733	11,311	96.4	10,921	390	3.4
35 to 44 years	10,804	10,464	96.9	10,211	253	2.4
45 to 54 years	11,054	10,417	94.2	10,171	247	2.4
55 to 64 years	8,588	7,124	83.0	6,926	197	2.8
65 years and over	8,089	2,164	26.8	2,094	71	3.3
Family head	45,679	39,213	85.8	38,236	977	2.5
Female, 16 years and over	72,734	31,520	43.3	29,667	1,853	5.9
16 and 17 years	3,793	1,324	34.9	1,093	231	17.4
18 and 19 years	3,577	1,917	53.6	1,641	275	14.4
20 to 24 years	8,454	4,874	57.7	4,489	386	7.9
25 to 34 years	12,669	5,698	45.0	5,372	326	5.7
35 to 44 years	11,678	5,967	51.1	5,705	262	4.4
45 to 54 years	12,006	6,531	54.4	6,3[illegible]	22[illegible]	3.5
55 to 64 years	9,650	4,153	43.0	4,042	111	2.7
65 years and over	10,907	1,056	9.7	1,023	33	3.1
Family head	5,723	2,994	52.3	2,834	160	5.4
Wife of head	44,424	17,989	40.5	17,130	859	4.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 22. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1976, 1970, AND 1960—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, sex, and relationship to head of household	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Total	Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Total	Percent of civilian labor force
1960						
Male, 16 years and over	55,662	46,388	83.3	43,904	2,486	5.4
16 and 17 years	2,805	1,290	46.0	1,089	200	15.5
18 and 19 years	2,159	1,496	69.3	1,271	225	15.0
20 to 24 years	4,679	4,123	88.1	3,754	369	8.9
24 to 34 years	10,514	10,252	97.5	9,759	492	4.8
35 to 44 years	11,230	10,967	97.7	10,551	415	3.8
45 to 54 years	10,001	9,574	95.7	9,182	392	4.1
55 to 64 years	7,373	6,400	86.8	6,106	294	4.6
65 years and over	6,902	2,287	33.1	2,191	96	4.2
Female, 16 years and over	61,583	23,240	37.7	21,874	1,366	5.9
16 and 17 years	2,768	805	29.1	680	124	15.4
18 and 19 years	2,455	1,250	50.9	1,089	162	13.0
20 to 24 years	5,594	2,580	46.1	2,366	214	8.3
25 to 34 years	11,485	4,131	36.0	3,871	260	6.3
35 to 44 years	12,208	5,303	43.4	5,046	256	4.8
45 to 54 years	10,601	5,278	49.8	5,055	222	4.2
55 to 64 years	8,037	2,986	37.2	2,884	101	3.4
65 years and over	8,435	907	10.8	882	25	2.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975-Reference Edition and Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 1977.

Table 23. MAJOR UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1960, 1970, 1974, 1975, AND 1976, QUARTERLY AVERAGES FOR 1974, 1975, AND 1976

(Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Period	Total	Selected categories						
		Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	White	Black and other races	House-hold heads	Married men
1960, annual average.....	5.5	4.7	5.1	14.7	4.9	10.2	(NA)	3.7
1970, annual average.....	4.9	3.5	4.8	15.2	4.5	8.2	2.9	2.6
1974, annual average.....	5.6	3.8	5.5	16.0	5.0	9.9	3.3	2.7
1st quarter.....	5.0	3.4	5.0	14.8	4.5	9.1	2.9	2.3
2nd quarter.....	5.1	3.4	5.0	15.2	4.6	9.0	3.0	2.3
3rd quarter.....	5.6	3.8	5.5	16.3	5.1	9.7	3.3	2.8
4th quarter.....	6.7	4.9	6.5	17.6	6.0	11.7	4.2	3.5
1975, annual average.....	8.5	6.7	8.0	19.9	7.8	13.9	5.8	5.1
1st quarter.....	8.1	6.2	8.0	19.8	7.5	13.4	5.4	4.7
2nd quarter.....	8.7	7.0	8.4	20.7	8.0	14.1	6.0	5.5
3rd quarter.....	8.6	7.0	7.9	20.2	7.9	14.1	5.9	5.4
4th quarter.....	8.5	7.0	7.9	19.5	7.8	14.0	5.9	5.1
1976, annual average.....	7.7	5.9	7.4	19.0	7.0	13.1	5.1	4.2
1st quarter.....	7.6	5.7	7.4	19.4	6.9	13.1	5.0	4.1
2nd quarter.....	7.4	5.7	7.1	18.7	6.7	12.8	4.9	4.1
3rd quarter.....	7.8	6.0	7.6	18.8	7.1	13.1	5.3	4.4
4th quarter.....	8.0	6.3	7.6	19.0	7.3	13.6	5.3	4.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975-Reference Edition and Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 1977.

Table 24. INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED BY SEX, AND LAST INDUSTRY OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1976, 1975, AND 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Industry	Employed						Experienced unemployed as a percent of the experienced civilian labor force, both sexes		
	1976		1975		1974				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1976	1975	1974
Total, 16 years old and over	52,391	35,095	51,230	33,553	52,519	33,417	6.8	7.6	4.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,818	599	2,882	593	2,982	606	5.5	4.6	3.3
Mining	696	73	662	70	594	61	4.6	4.0	2.8
Construction	4,823	339	4,704	311	5,131	323	12.6	14.8	8.7
Manufacturing	14,166	5,879	13,764	5,511	14,854	6,025	7.8	10.6	5.6
Durable goods	9,263	2,702	8,961	2,479	9,723	2,800	7.6	11.1	5.3
Transportation equipment	1,697	271	1,595	255	1,792	266	7.2	12.9	7.4
Other durable goods	7,566	2,431	7,366	2,224	7,931	2,534	7.7	10.8	4.9
Nondurable goods	4,902	3,177	4,803	3,031	5,131	3,225	8.0	10.3	6.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,390	1,263	4,392	1,231	4,512	1,203	4.6	5.2	3.0
Transportation	2,680	554	2,684	521	2,742	497	5.9	6.6	3.7
Communications, and utilities and sanitary services	1,710	709	1,707	711	1,770	707	2.9	3.3	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10,147	7,879	9,866	7,604	9,774	7,479	7.9	8.0	5.9
Wholesale trade	2,655	807	2,573	760	2,570	753	5.4	5.9	4.0
Retail trade	7,492	7,072	7,293	6,844	7,204	6,726	8.5	8.5	6.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,275	2,518	2,269	2,396	2,266	2,431	4.2	4.6	3.0
Banking and other finance	761	1,193	762	1,156	777	1,158	4.0	3.9	2.5
Insurance and real estate	1,515	1,325	1,508	1,240	1,489	1,274	4.3	5.0	3.3
Business and repair services	2,073	886	1,995	823	1,967	798	7.5	8.1	5.3
Business services	1,033	732	981	687	986	670	8.6	9.6	6.0
Repair services	1,040	154	1,014	136	980	128	5.8	5.9	4.3
Personal services	1,043	2,747	984	2,736	992	2,818	7.7	7.0	5.2
Entertainment and recreation services	595	327	557	291	545	285	12.5	12.7	10.1
Professional and related services	6,100	11,058	5,863	10,510	5,628	10,008	4.4	4.2	3.1
Health services	1,534	4,587	1,479	4,388	1,413	4,142	4.9	4.8	3.6
Education services	2,696	4,845	2,659	4,635	2,577	4,441	4.0	3.5	2.7
Other professional services	1,870	1,625	1,724	1,489	1,638	1,425	4.7	4.8	3.2
Public administration	3,266	1,528	3,292	1,477	3,275	1,379	4.4	3.9	2.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 25. OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED BY SEX, AND LAST OCCUPATION OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED: ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1976, 1975, AND 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Occupation	Employed						Experienced unemployed as a percent of the experienced civilian labor force, both sexes		
	1976		1975		1974				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1976	1975	1974
Total, 16 years old and over	52,391	35,095	51,230	33,553	52,519	33,417	6.8	7.6	4.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,726	5,603	7,481	5,267	7,346	4,992	3.2	3.2	2.3
Engineers	1,169	2	1,136	13	1,153	15	2.1	2.6	1.3
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	599	73	575	73	583	60	0.6	0.6	0.6
Teachers, exc. college and university	901	2,198	887	2,135	908	2,049	2.7	2.4	1.9
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,057	3,312	4,883	3,046	4,703	2,868	3.7	3.8	2.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	7,373	1,942	7,162	1,729	7,291	1,650	3.1	3.0	1.8
Salaried	5,969	1,572	5,759	1,375	5,833	1,298	3.5	3.3	2.1
Self-employed	1,404	370	1,403	354	1,458	352	1.4	1.7	0.8
Sales workers	3,140	2,357	3,137	2,323	3,152	2,265	5.4	5.8	4.2
Retail trade	1,123	1,895	1,141	1,911	1,177	1,895	7.2	7.8	5.6
Other industries	2,016	462	1,995	413	1,974	370	3.1	3.2	2.4
Clerical and kindred workers	3,313	12,245	3,355	11,773	3,366	11,676	6.4	6.6	4.6
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	75	4,392	71	4,299	70	4,260	5.8	6.3	4.5
Other clerical and kindred workers	3,238	7,853	3,283	7,473	3,297	7,417	6.6	6.7	4.6
Craft and kindred workers	10,733	545	10,472	501	10,966	511	6.9	8.3	4.4
Construction craft	3,289	30	3,181	32	3,402	26	11.5	13.9	7.6
Mechanics and repairers	2,945	31	2,870	26	2,924	30	4.7	5.2	3.0
Other craft	4,500	483	4,421	443	4,641	454	4.8	6.0	2.8
Operatives, except transport	6,135	3,950	5,934	3,703	6,464	4,164	10.8	14.7	8.2
Durable goods manufacturing	3,051	1,447	2,867	1,276	3,317	1,540	10.2	16.4	7.6
Nondurable goods manufacturing	1,351	1,882	1,310	1,796	1,466	1,990	11.7	15.2	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,734	621	1,757	630	1,680	634	10.7	10.7	8.4
Transport equipment operatives	3,062	208	3,037	182	3,126	167	7.7	8.5	5.1
Laborers, except farm	3,922	403	3,777	357	4,026	354	13.7	15.6	10.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,423	91	1,492	102	1,545	98	0.3	0.2	0.3
Farm laborers and supervisors	941	367	985	358	1,020	385	8.9	7.3	5.1
Service workers, except private household	4,592	6,289	4,370	6,116	4,190	5,955	9.1	8.9	6.5
Cleaning and food service	2,747	3,455	2,551	3,299	2,444	3,229	11.1	11.0	8.2
Health, personal, and protective service	1,845	2,834	1,819	2,818	1,746	2,724	6.2	6.1	4.3
Private household workers	30	1,095	30	1,141	27	1,201	5.7	5.4	4.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 26. FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD: 1975, 1974 (REVISED), AND 1970

(Families as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Year and total money income	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin[1]		
	All families[2]	Husband-wife families	Female head	All families[2]	Husband-wife families	Female head	All families[2]	Husband-wife families	Female head	All families[2]	Husband-wife families	Female head
1975												
Number.....thousands..	56,245	47,318	7,482	49,873	43,311	5,380	5,586	3,352	2,004	2,499	1,896	522
Percent, by type of family.....	100.0	84.1	13.3	100.0	86.8	10.8	100.0	60.0	35.9	100.0	75.9	20.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000.....	4.5	2.6	16.8	3.7	2.4	14.0	12.2	5.3	24.3	9.3	5.2	24.7
$3,000 to $4,999.....	7.5	5.5	19.8	6.5	5.2	17.1	16.2	9.9	27.0	12.8	8.6	28.0
$5,000 to $6,999.....	8.3	7.3	14.6	7.9	7.1	14.0	12.2	9.5	16.3	13.3	12.2	17.4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	12.8	12.0	18.4	12.6	11.7	19.9	15.5	16.0	14.4	17.0	17.5	14.7
$10,000 to $11,999.....	8.9	9.0	8.2	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.8	12.0	6.2	9.8	11.4	4.2
$12,000 to $14,999.....	13.4	14.2	8.6	13.8	14.2	10.0	10.8	14.2	4.7	12.8	14.9	5.3
$15,000 to $24,999.....	30.3	33.3	11.5	31.7	34.0	13.3	18.3	25.6	6.0	20.0	24.2	4.9
$25,000 and over.....	14.1	16.1	2.3	15.1	16.7	2.7	5.0	7.5	1.0	4.9	5.9	0.6
Median income[3].....	$13,719	$14,867	$6,844	$14,268	$15,125	$7,651	$8,779	$11,526	$4,898	$9,551	$10,950	$4,785
Mean income.....	$15,546	$16,693	$8,463	$16,111	$16,992	$9,183	$10,401	$12,769	$6,442	$11,096	$12,397	$6,025
Mean income per family member.....	$4,587	$4,844	$2,685	$4,850	$5,008	$3,174	$2,665	$3,194	$1,684	$2,801	$3,007	$1,708
1974[r]												
Number.....thousands..	55,698	47,069	7,230	49,440	43,049	5,208	5,491	3,357	1,934	2,475	1,926	462
Percent, by type of family.....	100.0	84.5	13.0	100.0	87.1	10.5	100.0	61.1	35.2	100.0	77.8	18.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000.....	5.0	2.9	18.6	4.0	2.6	15.1	13.8	5.9	28.2	8.1	5.4	19.7
$3,000 to $4,999.....	7.7	5.8	19.7	6.6	5.4	16.7	16.8	10.8	27.7	13.2	8.4	32.3
$5,000 to $6,999.....	8.8	7.7	15.6	8.4	7.4	15.3	13.4	11.4	16.2	12.9	11.8	18.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	13.8	13.2	17.4	13.5	12.8	19.0	16.3	17.8	13.3	18.4	19.5	14.6
$10,000 to $11,999.....	10.1	10.4	8.3	10.3	10.3	9.5	8.5	10.4	5.2	11.1	12.1	6.3
$12,000 to $14,999.....	14.1	15.1	7.7	14.5	15.1	9.2	11.2	15.5	4.0	13.6	16.1	4.8
$15,000 to $24,999.....	28.6	31.4	10.4	29.9	32.1	12.4	16.7	23.4	5.0	18.1	21.4	3.9
$25,000 and over.....	11.9	13.5	2.1	12.8	14.2	2.7	3.0	4.7	0.3	4.4	5.4	0.4
Median income[3]:												
Current dollars.....	$12,902	$13,923	$6,488	$13,408	$14,183	$7,405	$8,006	$10,697	$4,542	$9,540	$10,803	$4,854
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$14,081	$15,196	$7,081	$14,634	$15,479	$8,082	$8,738	$11,675	$4,957	$10,412	$11,790	$5,298
Mean income:												
Current dollars.....	$14,711	$15,767	$8,106	$15,252	$16,050	$8,923	$9,647	$11,841	$5,839	$10,853	$12,038	$6,062
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$16,056	$17,208	$8,847	$16,646	$17,517	$9,739	$10,529	$12,923	$6,373	$11,845	$13,138	$6,616
Mean income per family member:												
Current dollars.....	$4,303	$4,546	$2,530	$4,540	$4,690	$3,008	$2,473	$2,985	$1,517	$2,686	$2,882	$1,647
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$4,696	$4,962	$2,761	$4,955	$5,119	$3,283	$2,699	$3,258	$1,656	$2,932	$3,145	$1,798
1970												
Number.....thousands..	52,227	44,964	6,001	46,535	41,092	4,386	4,928	3,235	1,506	1,954	1,552	329
Percent, by type of family.....	100.0	86.1	11.5	100.0	88.3	9.4	100.0	65.6	30.6	100.0	79.4	16.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)
Under $3,000.....	8.9	6.4	27.4	7.6	5.8	22.7	21.2	11.8	41.3	12.2	(NA)	(NA)
$3,000 to $4,999.....	10.3	8.7	21.8	9.5	8.4	20.4	17.4	13.5	25.9	17.1	(NA)	(NA)
$5,000 to $6,999.....	11.8	11.0	17.4	11.3	10.5	18.1	17.0	17.8	15.5	18.1	(NA)	(NA)
$7,000 to $9,999.....	19.9	20.5	16.2	20.1	20.3	18.3	18.1	21.7	9.7	22.0	(NA)	(NA)
$10,000 to $11,999.....	12.7	13.5	6.5	13.1	13.7	7.6	8.8	11.0	3.8	20.6	(NA)	(NA)
$12,000 to $14,999.....	14.1	15.4	5.4	14.8	15.7	6.6	8.1	11.0	2.1		(NA)	(NA)
$15,000 to $24,999.....	17.7	19.5	4.7	18.7	20.1	5.7	8.5	12.0	1.3	8.8	(NA)	(NA)
$25,000 and over.....	4.6	5.1	0.7	5.0	5.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	(NA)	(NA)
Median income[3]:												
Current dollars.....	$9,867	$10,516	$5,093	$10,236	$10,723	$5,754	$6,279	$7,816	$3,576	$7,379	(NA)	(NA)
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$13,676	$14,576	$7,059	$14,188	$14,863	$7,975	$8,703	$10,834	$4,957	$10,228	(NA)	(NA)
Mean income:												
Current dollars.....	$11,106	$11,774	$6,213	$11,495	$12,013	$6,773	$7,442	$8,778	$4,526	$8,376	(NA)	(NA)
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$15,394	$16,320	$8,612	$15,933	$16,651	$9,388	$10,315	$12,167	$6,273	$11,610	(NA)	(NA)
Mean income per family member:												
Current dollars.....	$3,083	$3,220	$1,867	$3,261	$3,340	$2,247	$1,747	$2,036	$1,073	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$4,273	$4,463	$2,588	$4,520	$4,629	$3,115	$2,421	$2,822	$1,487	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2]Includes other male headed families.
[3]Since medians were calculated using more detailed intervals than those shown above, they will not be the same as those calculated using the above intervals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 80 and 103; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 27. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX: 1975, 1974 (REVISED), AND 1970

(Persons 14 years old and over as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Year and total money income	Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
1975								
Number.....thousands..	77,560	68,573	7,720	3,415	84,982	74,351	9,269	3,777
Number with income.....thousands..	71,234	63,629	6,485	2,945	60,807	52,936	6,969	2,380
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	7.5	7.3	9.9	8.4	16.9	17.2	14.9	17.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	5.4	4.9	9.9	7.2	15.0	14.7	16.9	17.4
$2,000 to $2,999.....	6.2	5.8	9.8	7.3	13.5	13.1	16.7	12.6
$3,000 to $3,999.....	5.9	5.5	8.9	6.8	10.4	10.4	11.3	12.9
$4,000 to $4,999.....	5.4	5.2	7.7	6.9	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.8
$5,000 to $6,999.....	10.4	10.1	13.0	15.2	13.2	13.5	11.9	14.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	14.7	14.4	15.9	20.4	12.4	12.5	11.6	9.8
$10,000 and over.....	44.7	46.9	24.9	27.9	10.3	10.4	7.8	4.9
Median income[2].....	$8,853	$9,300	$5,560	$6,777	$3,385	$3,420	$3,107	$3,202
Mean income.....	$10,429	$10,832	$6,633	$7,680	$4,513	$4,550	$4,134	$3,798
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
Percent of civilian income recipients....	53.0	54.1	43.3	52.0	28.7	28.6	29.2	26.4
Median income.....	$13,144	$13,459	$9,848	$9,588	$7,719	$7,737	$7,392	$6,577
Mean income.....	$14,714	$15,090	$10,203	$10,741	$8,262	$8,332	$7,549	$6,926
1974[r]								
Number.....thousands..	76,363	67,667	7,507	3,519	83,599	73,312	9,047	3,743
Number with income.....thousands..	70,863	63,388	6,409	3,052	59,642	52,038	6,779	2,353
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	8.1	7.8	11.0	9.4	18.8	19.1	16.8	18.9
$1,000 to $1,999.....	5.8	5.3	10.2	6.9	16.3	15.8	20.1	16.3
$2,000 to $2,999.....	6.2	5.9	9.8	7.8	13.9	13.7	15.4	14.7
$3,000 to $3,999.....	5.9	5.7	8.5	7.4	10.0	10.0	10.8	12.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	5.4	5.3	6.8	7.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	11.0
$5,000 to $6,999.....	10.8	10.4	14.8	15.4	13.2	13.2	13.0	14.7
$7,000 to $9,999.....	15.3	15.3	16.5	20.1	11.5	11.5	10.2	8.6
$10,000 and over.....	42.3	44.3	22.5	25.8	8.0	8.3	5.3	3.6
Median income[2]:								
Current dollars.....	$8,452	$8,854	$5,486	$6,443	$3,082	$3,117	$2,814	$3,008
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$9,225	$9,663	$5,987	$7,032	$3,364	$3,402	$3,071	$3,283
Mean income:								
Current dollars.....	$9,861	$10,223	$6,318	$7,251	$4,161	$4,203	$3,759	$3,577
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$10,762	$11,157	$6,895	$7,914	$4,541	$4,587	$4,103	$3,904
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
Percent of civilian income recipients....	54.4	55.4	45.2	51.9	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.4
Median income:								
Current dollars.....	$12,222	$12,527	$8,883	$8,978	$7,174	$7,235	$6,677	$6,043
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$13,339	$13,672	$9,695	$9,799	$7,830	$7,896	$7,287	$6,595
Mean income:								
Current dollars.....	$13,757	$14,097	$9,461	$10,075	$7,684	$7,747	$7,031	$6,399
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$15,014	$15,385	$10,326	$10,996	$8,386	$8,455	$7,674	$6,984

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX: 1975, 1974 (REVISED), AND 1970—Continued

(Persons 14 years old and over as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Year and total money income	Male				Female			
	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
1970								
Number.....thousands..	70,592	63,002	6,796	2,679	77,649	68,793	8,041	2,927
Number with income.....thousands..	65,008	58,447	5,844	2,355	51,647	45,288	5,844	1,661
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	10.4	9.9	15.8	10.9	27.6	27.6	26.4	29.1
$1,000 to $1,999.....	8.3	7.9	12.8	8.9	19.2	18.7	22.5	18.6
$2,000 to $2,999.....	6.9	6.6	8.9	7.3	11.8	11.6	14.2	13.4
$3,000 to $3,999.....	6.8	6.4	11.0	8.5	10.3	10.0	12.5	13.2
$4,000 to $4,999.....	6.2	5.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.3	11.1
$5,000 to $6,999.....	13.7	13.3	17.2	22.1	11.8	12.0	9.4	9.6
$7,000 to $9,999.....	21.0	21.4	16.9	19.8	7.5	7.8	4.9	3.1
$10,000 and over.....	26.7	28.7	8.2	13.4	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.7
Median income[2]:								
Current dollars.....	$6,670	$7,011	$4,157	$5,475	$2,237	$2,266	$2,063	$2,168
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$9,245	$9,718	$5,762	$7,589	$3,101	$3,141	$2,859	$3,005
Mean income:								
Current dollars.....	$7,537	$7,840	$4,683	$5,848	$3,138	$3,185	$2,743	$2,684
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$10,447	$10,866	$6,491	$8,106	$4,349	$4,415	$3,802	$3,720
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
Percent of civilian income recipients....	56.6	57.3	50.0	(NA)	30.3	29.9	30.6	(NA)
Median income:								
Current dollars.....	$9,184	$9,447	$6,435	(NA)	$5,440	$5,536	$4,537	(NA)
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$12,730	$13,094	$8,919	(NA)	$7,540	$7,673	$6,289	(NA)
Mean income:								
Current dollars.....	$10,312	$10,634	$6,773	(NA)	$5,856	$5,965	$4,943	(NA)
Constant (1975) dollars.....	$14,293	$14,739	$9,388	(NA)	$8,117	$8,268	$6,851	(NA)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2]Since medians were calculated using more detailed intervals than those shown above, they will not be the same as those calculated using the above intervals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 80 and 103; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 28. POVERY STATUS OF PERSONS BY FAMILY STATUS, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1975, 1974 (REVISED), AND 1959

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of 1976 and 1975 and April 1960. Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see page II)

Characteristic	1975				1974[r]				1959[1]			
		Below poverty level				Below poverty level				Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution	Total	Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution	Total	Number	Percent of total	Percent distribution
ALL RACES												
Total	210,864	25,877	12.3	100.0	209,362	23,370	11.2	100.0	176,502	38,766	22.0	100.0
65 years and over	21,662	3,317	15.3	12.8	21,127	3,085	14.6	13.2	15,557	5,481	35.2	14.1
In families	190,630	20,789	10.9	80.3	190,436	18,817	9.9	80.5	164,247	32,872	20.0	84.8
Head	56,245	5,450	9.7	21.1	55,698	4,922	8.8	21.1	45,004	7,974	17.7	20.6
Male	48,763	3,020	6.2	11.7	48,468	2,598	5.4	11.1	40,829	6,415	15.7	16.5
Female	7,482	2,430	32.5	9.4	7,230	2,324	32.1	9.9	4,175	1,559	37.3	4.0
Related children under 18	64,750	10,882	16.8	42.1	65,805	9,967	15.1	42.6	63,581	15,878	25.0	41.0
Related children 5 to 17	49,267	8,034	16.3	31.0	49,804	7,358	14.8	31.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	69,635	4,457	6.4	17.2	68,933	3,928	5.7	16.8	55,662	9,020	16.2	23.3
Unrelated individuals	20,234	5,088	25.1	19.7	18,926	4,553	24.1	19.5	12,255	5,894	48.1	15.2
Male	8,281	1,667	19.9	6.4	7,924	1,547	19.5	6.6	5,262	2,287	43.5	5.9
Female	11,853	3,422	28.9	13.2	11,002	3,007	27.3	12.9	6,993	3,607	51.6	9.3
WHITE												
Total	183,164	17,770	9.7	100.0	182,376	15,736	8.6	100.0	156,927	28,336	18.1	100.0
65 years and over	19,654	2,634	13.4	14.8	19,206	2,460	12.8	15.6	14,344	4,744	33.1	16.7
In families	165,661	13,799	8.3	77.7	166,081	12,181	7.3	77.4	146,232	23,323	15.9	82.3
Head	49,873	3,838	7.7	21.6	49,440	3,352	6.8	21.3	40,831	6,027	14.8	21.3
Male	44,493	2,444	5.5	13.8	44,232	2,063	4.7	13.1	37,534	5,037	13.4	17.8
Female	5,380	1,394	25.9	7.8	5,208	1,289	24.8	8.2	3,297	990	30.0	3.5
Related children under 18	54,126	6,748	12.5	38.0	55,320	6,079	11.0	38.6	55,284	10,624	19.2	37.5
Related children 5 to 17	41,357	4,916	11.9	27.7	42,001	4,408	10.5	28.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	61,662	3,213	5.2	18.1	61,320	2,750	4.5	17.5	50,117	6,672	13.3	23.5
Unrelated individuals	17,503	3,972	22.7	22.4	16,295	3,555	21.8	22.6	10,695	5,013	46.9	17.7
Male	7,044	1,225	17.4	6.9	6,564	1,161	17.7	7.4	4,463	1,912	42.8	6.7
Female	10,459	2,747	26.3	15.5	9,731	2,394	24.6	15.2	6,232	3,101	49.8	10.9
BLACK												
Total	24,089	7,545	31.3	100.0	23,699	7,182	30.3	100.0	18,013	9,927	55.1	100.0
65 years and over	1,795	652	36.3	8.6	1,721	591	34.3	8.2	1,138	711	62.5	7.2
In families	21,687	6,533	30.1	86.6	21,341	6,255	29.3	87.1	16,583	9,112	54.9	91.8
Head	5,586	1,513	27.1	20.1	5,491	1,479	26.9	20.6	3,863	1,860	48.1	18.7
Male	3,581	509	14.2	6.7	3,557	470	13.2	6.5	3,020	1,309	43.3	13.2
Female	2,004	1,004	50.1	13.3	1,934	1,010	52.2	14.1	843	551	65.4	6
Related children under 18	9,374	3,884	41.4	51.5	9,384	3,713	39.6	51.7	7,664	5,022	65.5	50.6
Related children 5 to 17	7,024	2,924	41.6	38.8	6,998	2,820	40.3	39.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	6,728	1,136	16.9	15.1	6,466	1,063	16.4	14.8	5,056	2,230	44.1	22.5
Unrelated individuals	2,402	1,011	42.1	13.4	2,359	927	39.3	12.9	1,430	815	57.0	8.2
Male	1,163	396	34.0	5.2	1,183	338	28.5	4.7	700	325	46.4	3.3
Female	1,239	616	49.7	8.2	1,175	589	50.1	8.2	730	490	67.1	4.9
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]												
Total	11,117	2,991	26.9	100.0	11,201	2,575	23.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	420	137	32.7	4.6	405	117	28.8	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
In families	10,472	2,755	26.3	92.1	10,584	2,374	22.4	92.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Head	2,499	627	25.1	21.0	2,475	526	21.2	20.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Male	1,978	348	17.6	11.6	2,013	297	14.7	11.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female	522	279	53.6	9.3	462	229	49.6	8.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18	4,896	1,619	33.1	54.1	4,939	1,414	28.6	54.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children 5 to 17	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	3,076	508	16.5	17.0	3,170	435	13.7	16.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	645	236	36.6	7.9	617	201	32.6	7.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Male	348	100	28.8	3.3	371	103	27.8	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female	297	136	45.7	4.5	246	98	39.8	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1]Data derived from a 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census.
[2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 103 and 106.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Selected characteristics of the Black population. In March 1976, the Black resident population numbered approximately 24.2 million, representing 11 percent of the total population (table 29). The Black population was relatively young with 39 percent under 18 years old and 53 percent in the productive age range of 18 to 64 years old.

The majority of Blacks were metropolitan dwellers and lived in central cities. By 1976, about three-fourths of the Black population lived in metropolitan areas and about three-fifths in central cities within these areas.

Black families were relatively large and a substantial minority were maintained by a woman. In 1976, about 60 percent of Black families had a husband and wife present, while 36 percent had a woman but no husband present. More than one-fourth of the Black families had five or more members.

Forty-four percent of Black adults 25 years old and over in 1976 had at least completed high school, including 16 percent who had completed 1 or more years of college. Considerable educational gains have been made by the Black population, as indicated by the fact that 73 percent of the younger Blacks, those 20 to 24 years old, had completed high school, including 26 percent who had completed 1 or more years of college.

Fourteen percent of the 9.4 million Blacks 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force in March 1976 were unemployed. Sixty-six percent of the employed Blacks were blue-collar or service workers, and 32 percent were white-collar workers. Among Blacks with income in 1975, the median income of men was $5,560 and that of women was $3,100. About 56 percent of Black families had incomes of less than $10,000 and one-fifth had incomes of $15,000 and over. About 7.5 million Blacks, or 31 percent of the 24.2 million Blacks of all ages, were below the low-income level in 1975.

Selected characteristics of persons of Spanish origin. In 1976, there were about 11.1 million persons of Spanish origin residing in the United States (table 30). Most of these persons, about 6.6 million, were of Mexican origin, with about 1.8 million persons of Puerto Rican origin. In addition, about 700,000 persons reported themselves of Cuban origin, 750,000 of Central or South American origin, and 1.3 million classified themselves as of other Spanish origin.

Eighty-two percent of all persons of Spanish origin resided in metropolitan areas of the Nation in 1976 (table 29). Furthermore, about 1 of every 2 Spanish origin persons resided in the central cities of the metropolitan areas and 1 of every 3 lived in the suburbs of those areas.

The population of Spanish origin was younger than the overall population of the United States. About 44 percent of all persons of Spanish origin were under 18 years old as compared to 31 percent of the overall population. In addition, although 1 of every 10 persons in the Nation was 65 years old and over, only about 1 of every 25 persons of Spanish origin fell into that age group.

Spanish origin families (i.e., families with head of Spanish origin) are mostly large families. About 1 of every 3 families of Spanish origin had five or more members in 1976, while only about 20 percent of all families in the Nation included five or more persons in the family.

In 1976, persons of Spanish origin were behind the total population in educational attainment. About 39 percent of Spanish persons 25 years old and over were high school graduates as compared to 64 percent for the overall population. Although only 14 percent of Spanish origin persons had completed some college, about 28 percent of all persons 25 years old and over had done so. But younger persons of Spanish origin appeared to be narrowing the gap in educational attainment because about 59 percent of Spanish persons 20 to 24 years old were high school graduates in 1976, and about 22 percent had completed some college.

There were about 4 million persons of Spanish origin 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force in 1976, and 89 percent of them were employed. Also, about half of all the employed Spanish origin persons were blue-collar workers, and about 1 of every 3 Spanish persons were working in white-collar occupations.

Individual incomes in 1975 were noticeably different between Spanish origin men and women 14 years old and over. The median income of Spanish origin men, for example, was about $6,800 compared to a median of $3,200 for Spanish origin women. Most families of Spanish origin had income in 1975 between $5,000 to $15,000; about 1 of every 5 families headed by a person of Spanish origin had income under $5,000 and 1 of every 4 Spanish-headed families had income over $15,000. Also, approximately 3 million persons of Spanish origin were below the poverty level in 1975.

Table 29. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Selected characteristics	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
AGE				
Total population	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	31.0	29.8	39.3	44.3
18 to 64 years	58.8	59.5	53.3	52.0
65 years and over	10.3	10.7	7.4	3.8
Median age	28.9	29.6	23.3	20.9
TYPE OF RESIDENCE				
United States	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	67.6	66.4	74.7	82.2
Central cities	28.8	24.7	57.5	49.0
Suburbs	38.9	41.7	17.2	33.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	32.4	33.6	25.3	17.8
EDUCATION				
Total, 25 years and over	118,848	105,603	11,375	4,756
Percent:				
High school graduates	64.1	66.1	43.8	39.2
Completed some college	27.7	28.8	15.6	14.4
Total, 20 to 24 years	18,811	16,217	2,229	992
Percent:				
High school graduates	84.1	85.7	72.5	59.1
Completed some college	40.4	42.0	26.4	22.4
TYPE OF FAMILY				
All families	56,245	49,873	5,586	2,499
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband-wife families	84.1	86.8	60.0	75.9
Other male head	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.2
Female head	13.3	10.8	35.9	20.9
SIZE OF FAMILY				
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	37.8	38.8	31.1	23.5
3 persons	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.1
4 persons	20.0	20.1	18.7	22.3
5 persons or more	20.3	19.3	28.2	32.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Selected characteristics	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons, 16 years and over	153,904	135,569	15,945	[2]6,681
In civilian labor force	94,773	83,876	9,393	3,936
Percent in civilian labor force	61.6	61.9	58.9	58.9
Percent unemployed	7.7	7.0	13.8	11.4
EMPLOYMENT				
Total employed, 16 years and over	87,485	78,021	8,093	[2]3,486
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	50.0	51.8	31.6	32.4
Blue-collar workers	33.1	32.6	39.4	46.9
Service workers	13.7	12.3	26.6	16.5
Farm workers	3.2	3.3	2.4	4.1
INCOME IN 1975				
Median income of persons with income:				
Male, 14 years and over	$8,853	$9,300	$5,560	$6,777
Female, 14 years and over	$3,385	$3,420	$3,107	$3,202
Number below poverty level	25,877	17,770	7,545	2,991
Percent below poverty level	12.3	9.7	31.3	26.9
Total families	56,245	49,873	5,586	2,499
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	12.0	10.2	28.4	22.0
$5,000 to $9,999	21.1	20.5	27.7	30.3
$10,000 to $14,999	22.3	22.7	20.6	22.6
$15,000 and over	44.4	46.8	23.3	24.9
Median family income	$13,719	$14,268	$8,779	$9,551

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2] Unadjusted data for the month of March 1976.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 302 and 306; Series P-60, No. 103; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 30. POPULATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN: MARCH 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding Armed Forces in barracks)

Type of origin	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons of Spanish origin	11,117	100.0	5,439	100.0	5,678	100.0
Mexican	6,590	59.3	3,285	60.4	3,305	58.2
Puerto Rican	1,753	15.8	849	15.6	904	15.9
Cuban	687	6.2	315	5.8	372	6.6
Central or South American	752	6.8	355	6.5	398	7.0
Other Spanish	1,335	12.0	636	11.7	700	12.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 302, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.